

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXII. No. 8976. 號五廿月三年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876.

日十三月二年子丙

Price, \$24 per Annum.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

**LONDON.**—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Bailey, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

**NEW YORK.**—ANDREW WEND, 133, Nassau Street.

**AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.**—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

**SAN FRANCISCO** and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

**CHINA.**—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMPERELL, Amoy, GILES & CO., Foochow, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO., Manila, C. HENRIKSEN & CO., Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

## Banks.

**COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.**  
INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREES OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.  
BY IMPERIAL DECREES OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.  
Recognised by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.  
Francs. & Sterling.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 3,200,000  
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

**HEAD OFFICE.**—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.  
**LONDON AGENT.**—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

**AGENCIES.**—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

**LONDON BANKERS.**—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

## HONGKONG AGENCY.

### INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

## CHR. DE GUIGNÉ,

Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

## HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman.—AD. ANDRE, Esq.  
J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.  
H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
A. MOIVER, Esq.

## CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GIBB, Esq.

## Manager.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

### INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

## JAMES GIBB,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

## NOW READY.

**TENG-SHUI**, OF THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EYEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

**BUDDHISM**, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EYEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.  
Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

## THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.

### AT HONGKONG.

**INLAND LOT 82.**—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's Road.

**Annual Crown rent, \$390.48.**  
**MARINE LOT 111, WANGHAI.**—First-class and extensive Godowns.

**Annual Crown rent, \$324.**  
**INLAND LOT 591.**—Situated on the Bonham Road and one of the finest sites for Villa residences in the Colony.

**Annual Crown rent, \$79.78.**  
**FARM LOT 17, POKEOOLUM,** adjoining Messrs Butterfield & Swire's premises.

**Annual Crown rent, \$25.**  
**AT KOWLOON.**

**MARINE LOT 4.**—With a frontage of 100 feet on the Praya, and with an area of 30,000 feet.

**Reduced Annual Crown rent, \$10.**  
**AT YOKOHAMA.**

**LOTS No. 6 AND No. 27** in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Outhouses. Area 1,084 Taubos of 36 square feet.

**Annual Ground rent, \$263.79.**  
No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Compressor's Quarters, Stabling and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Taubos.

**Ground rent, \$154.97 per annum.**  
Applications for purchase, or further information, to be made to

**J. WHITTALL,**  
**T. G. LINSTED,**  
Trustees A. Heard & Co's Estate,  
23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

**SAYLE & Co.** have opened their first delivery of New Goods for the coming Season, to which they invite special attention.

**Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Costumes** in a variety of Styles.

**Morning Wrappers** in Embroidered Linen, Printed, Cambric, White Brilliant and Muslin.

**French Toilet Jackets.**  
**Richly Embroidered Cambric Skirts.**

**A Large Assortment of Dress Materials** in all the newest designs.

**French Millinery** of the latest fashions.

**Boys' Holland Suits & Pinafores.**  
**Ladies' Underclothing.**

**Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.**

**A fresh supply of the "Little Wanzler" Sewing Machines.**

**Agents for Hongkong.**  
**SAYLE & Co.,**  
**VICTORIA EXCHANGE,**  
**Queen's Road & Stanley Street.**

## FOR SALE.

### En "OCEANIC."

**THIS Season's American HAMS and BACON** in prime condition. Smoked SALMON.

**Golden Gate Baker's EXTRA FLOUR** in Barrels and Tins.

**MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**  
Hongkong, February 19, 1876.

## FOR SALE.

**200 Cases CLARET from BORDEAUX.** Apply to

**LANDSTEIN & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

## ON SALE.

### THE

**CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.**

**A HANDBOOK** of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary References.

**BY WILLIAM FREDERICK MATTHEW.**

Price \$3.  
Shanghai, KELLER & Co.  
Hongkong, "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## For Sale.

### DUO DE MONTEBELLO CARTE

**BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.**  
Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen.)  
Pints, " " " " "  
5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

**Bourbon WHISKY.**  
\$12 per case (1 dozen.)

**FOR SALE BY**  
**HEARD & Co.**  
Hongkong, June 22, 1875.

## Notices of Firms

### NOTICE.

I have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procuration.

**A. MACG. HEATON.**  
Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Shipbrokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

**A. G. MORRIS,**  
**E. C. RAY.**  
Bank Buildings,  
Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

### NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Halphong and Ha Noi. Mr E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tonquin.

**LANDSTEIN & Co.**  
Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

## Intimations.

**STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.**

**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.**

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Fire Insurance at current rates.

**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 24, 1876.

**THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.**

**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.**

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance at current rates, payable in London, India, Australia, New Zealand, Straits, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China, Japan, Ceylon, &c., &c.

**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 24, 1876.

**Note.**—By the Company's Articles of Association it is provided that, after payment to the shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, one-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

**In the Goods of CAPTAIN LAWRENCE YOUNG, Deceased.**

**ALL Persons** having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd day of April, 1876.

And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to Pay to the Undersigned their several Debts without delay.

**STEPHENS & HOLMES,**  
Solicitors for the Executors.

2, Club Chambers,  
Hongkong, February 22, 1876.

**HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

**DIVIDEND** Warrants for the Dividend to Dec. 31/75, at the rate of \$10 per Share, can be obtained at the Office on or after 28th February.

By Order,  
**D. GILLIES,**  
Secretary.

No. 2, Club Chambers,  
Hongkong, February 28, 1876.

**ALL Persons** having any CLAIMS against the Estate of the late A. MARCUS DAVE, and all Persons indebted to the same, are requested to communicate immediately with the Undersigned.

**H. LOWCOCK,**  
Executor.

Hongkong, March 21, 1876.

**COAL DEPOT.**

**COALS** of every description supplied to Steamers by the Undersigned.

Orders may be left at the Godowns, Wharf, with Mr J. MACLEWEN, or LEONARD AN YON, KWONGHING, FRAGA.

**LANDSTEIN & Co.**  
Hongkong, November 1, 1875.

## Intimations.

### LOST.

ON THURSDAY, the 23rd Instant, a Liver and White Suffolk SPANIEL, answers to the name of "SAMBO." Whoever will bring the same to the Office of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., will be suitably Rewarded.

Hongkong, March 24, 1876.

### LOST.

A SMALL ROUGH TERRIER, blind of one eye, and answers to the name of "PINCHER." on its name is on the collar. Any one bringing the Dog to the Undersigned at Messrs GILMAN & Co., will be suitably Rewarded.

**J. H. ROBERTS.**  
Hongkong, March 24, 1876.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

**ENGLISH AND COLONIAL-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, PLATED WARE, GLASS WARE, PIANO, &c., &c.**

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

## MONDAY,

the 27th day of March 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the Residence of G. M. Thompson, Esq., No. 2, Hollywood Road.

The whole of the Household FURNITURE, etc., comprising: Drawing-room, Dining-room and Bed-room Suites, Glassware, Plated-ware, Engravings, Carpets, Pier Glasses, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets, Window Curtains,

&c., &c., &c.

A Cottage PIANO.  
Catalogues will be issued.

**TERMS OF SALE.**—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

**J. M. ARMSTRONG,**  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 22, 1876.

## FURNITURE SALE.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.** will sell by Public Auction at No. 15, Staunton Street, on

## TUESDAY,

the 28th March, 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m.,—

Sundry Household FURNITURE, the property of a Gentleman changing his Residence, comprising: Chairs, Couches, Electric plated Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, Lamps, Books, Marble-top Side Tables, Marble-top Washstands, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Pictures.

Sundry Fire Arms, &c., &c.

**TERMS OF SALE.**—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.

All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 22, 1876.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

**FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.**  
The Steamship  
"YESSO,"  
Captain FURCHES, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 26th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 20, 1876.

## NOTICE.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**  
**PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.**

The Company's Steamship  
"TANAI,"  
Captain REYNARD, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA on SUNDAY, the 26th Instant, at Noon.

**G. DE CHAMPEAUX,**  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, March 24, 1876.

## FOR AMOY.

The Steamship  
"ESMERALDA,"  
Captain THEBAUD, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 28th Instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**A. MACG. HEATON.**  
Hongkong, March 23, 1876.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

**FOR COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE AND SYDNEY.**

The Steamer  
"CHEFION,"  
Captain WARR, will be despatched as above on or about the 30th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**LANDSTEIN & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 20, 1876.

## FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co's Steamer  
"WOLMANY,"  
will be despatched as above on or about the 1st Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, March 24, 1876.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Steamship  
"QUANGSE,"  
Capt. JONES, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 12th Proximo, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 21, 1876.

## STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to HIOGO & NAGASAKI.)  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S.  
"SUNDA,"  
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Mongolia with the next English Mail.

**A. MOIVER,**  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 16, 1876.

## STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S.  
"MONGOLIA,"  
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

**A. MOIVER,**  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 16, 1876.

## Sailing Vessels.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  
The A-1 British Ship  
"SHALIMAR,"  
WALKER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 4, 1876.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A-1 American Ship  
"NIGHTINGALE,"  
PALMER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 4, 1876.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A-1 American Ship  
"MANY WHITRIDGE,"  
CUTLER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 4, 1876.

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A-1 American Ship  
"ANNIE GRAY,"  
Captain ROBERT MOORE.

**FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.**  
The American Bark  
"GARIBALDI,"  
Captain C. M. NOYES.



## Mails.



**STEAM FOR**  
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,  
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-  
raanean Ports, Southampton  
and London;  
Also,  
Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
TEHERAN, Captain A. H. JOHNSON, with  
Her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Specie, and  
Cargo, will leave this for the above place,  
on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at  
Noon.  
CARGO will be received on board until  
Noon; SPECIE and PARCELS at the  
Office until 2 P.M. on the 29th Idem.  
For particulars regarding Freight and  
Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s  
Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES  
ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and  
Value of the Packages for the Overland Route  
is required by the Egyptian Government, and  
must be delivered by the Shippers to the Com-  
pany's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or  
with Parcels; and the Company do not hold  
themselves responsible for any detention or  
prejudice which may happen from incorrect-  
ness on such declaration.  
Shippers are particularly requested to note  
the terms and conditions of the Company's  
Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the  
option of forwarding all Goods shipped  
by their Steamers for Europe through  
Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their  
own Steamers, or in vessels employed for  
the purpose.

A. MÖLLER, Superintendent.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, March 16, 1876. m39

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL  
and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES  
AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be de-  
parted for San Francisco, via Yoko-  
hama, on SATURDAY, the 1st April,  
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers  
for Japan, the United States and Europe.  
Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.  
same day: all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.  
Return Passage Tickets available for 6  
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per  
cent. on regular rates.  
For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, Fraya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, March 1, 1876. apl

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Next U. S. Mail Steamer will be  
despatched for San Francisco, via  
Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 15th  
April, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers,  
and Freight, for Japan, the United States,  
and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills  
of Lading are issued for transportation to  
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San  
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and  
South America, and to New York and  
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.  
A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Com-  
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea  
Ports, about same date, and make close  
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection  
of various lines of Steamers to England,  
France and Germany.  
Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, Fraya West.  
G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, March 16, 1876. apl6

## WANTED TO PURCHASE.

## CHINA REVIEW.

Complete Set of Vol. I.  
Six Dollars will be paid for the above.

No. 1 and 2, Vol. I.  
No. 1, (2 copies) and No. 2, (1 copy)  
Vol. II.  
One Dollar will be given for each of the  
above Nos.

Apply to the Publishers,  
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire to the extent of  
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCI-  
ATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to  
all parts of the world at current rates.  
This Association will, until further  
notice, provide out of the earnings, first for  
an Interest Dividend of 15% to Share-  
holders on Capital, and thereafter distrib-  
uted among Policy holders, annually, in  
cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting  
Business pro rata to amount of premium  
contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Goods in Matched, on Goods on board  
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-  
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.  
Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Agents Hongkong & Canton.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Saidon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRY,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER  
AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
of

His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—  
Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits  
are distributed annually to Contributors,  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premiums contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCI-  
ATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association  
will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-  
three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on  
Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt  
of instructions from the Board of  
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies  
to the extent of £10,000 on any one first  
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on  
adjoining risks at current rates.  
A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, January 8, 1877.

## Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company in  
Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared  
to issue Policies of Marine Insurance,  
payable in Australia, London, Calcutta,  
Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at  
current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.  
Hongkong, September 6, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED,  
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding Warrants against  
unclaimed Dividends, Interest, or  
Bonus, are requested to present same for  
payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai  
Bank before the 1st April, 1876, otherwise  
their claims will not be recognized.

ADOLF ANDER,  
F. D. SASSOON,  
Liquidators.  
Hongkong, December 20, 1875. apl

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL  
INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-  
named Company, is prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on  
Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the  
usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-  
count of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable  
reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in  
China.

Life Policies effected during the year  
1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on  
31st December for the quinquennial period  
then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.  
Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared to  
grant Policies against FIRE, to the  
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or  
on Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company,  
are prepared to grant Insurances at cur-  
rent rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.  
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

## TO LET.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

TWO Dwelling Houses and Offices, Nos.  
14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the  
occupation of Messrs KAYMAI & Co.

The House No. 35, Wellington Street,  
lately in the occupation of Messrs ROSS  
& Co.

The Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra  
Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 31,  
Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of  
Miss GARRATT.

The House and Offices No. 3, D'Aguiar  
Street, lately in the occupation of Mr F.  
DEGENHAR.

(Also with occupation from 1st April next.)  
The Bungalow No. 3, Old Bailey Street.

The Dwelling House No. 46, Peel Street,  
now in the occupation of Mr HAUSCHILD.

(And with occupation from 1st May next.)  
The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra  
Terrace, at present in the occupation of  
Dr STOUT.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1876.

## TO BE LET.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE in Queen's  
Road E. 1/2, with Godown attached.

Rent \$25 per month.

Apply to

FURDON & Co.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1876.

## TO LET.

With Possession on the 1st April.

THE Premises in Queen's Road Central,  
known as the "London Inn."

Apply to

LANE, ORAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, March 9, 1876.

## TO LET.

FIRST CLASS STORAGE, GODOWNS,  
on the Fraya.

Apply to

TAYLOR & THOMPSON.  
Hongkong, November 20, 1875.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Zetland Street.

House No. 2, Seymour Terrace.

House No. 8, Peddar's Hill.

DAVID BASSOON, BONS & Co.  
Hongkong, March 4, 1876.

## Intimations.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE  
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100  
characters, and one cent a character  
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and  
half price for repetitions during the first  
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will  
be charged only one half the amount of the  
first week's charge. Advertisements for  
half a year and longer will be allowed a  
deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,  
and contracts for more favourable terms  
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish  
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all  
the ports and in the interior of China, all  
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,  
Ponnang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the  
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru  
and other places which Chinese frequent.  
When the list of Agencies is completed, it  
will be published in most of the above  
places, and in important ports more than  
one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

## Now Ready.

## THE CHINA REVIEW,

Vol. IV, No. 4.

Annual Subscription, postage included,  
\$8.50.

## CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language.

The Folk-lore of China.

Pao-zei! The Oopatra of China.

An Introduction to a Retrospect of Forty  
Years of Foreign Intercourse with  
China.

One Page from Choo Foo-tze.

The Expedition of the Mongols Against  
Java in 1293, A.D.

The Wry-necked Tree.

Phallic Worship.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary  
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries on Eastern Matters:—  
Chinese Anti-Opium Associations.

Publications of the Hongkong Corres-  
ponding Committee of the Relig-  
ious Tract Soc.

Hongkong School-book Committee.  
Chinese Will.

Chinese Breach-Loading Guns.

History of the Maritime Provinces.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.  
Hongkong, March 11, 1876.

## THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has  
been very much extended. The fol-  
lowing are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office,  
Luen Hing Street; Chui Hing Low Hotel,  
Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan  
Tsi Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wai  
Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the  
Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen  
Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee  
Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai  
Heung Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun  
Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Kik  
Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yu Ching Cheong, Foo-  
chow Arsenal; Mr Lun Kwok Ching, Mar-  
time Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Mar-  
time Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Mar-  
time Customs; Mr Chum Sing Hol, Messrs  
Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong  
Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School;  
and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chue, Maritime  
Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Loong Chun Tong, Muni-  
cipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong  
Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies;  
others will be published, which they are  
arranged for. Negotiations are in progress  
with the express couriers who carry the  
official despatches and Peking Gazette, to  
circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of  
China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

## NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's  
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese  
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of tri-  
weekly as heretofore. No change, how-  
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-  
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now  
assimilated to those of the China Mail.  
The unusual success which has attended  
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable  
medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual  
circulation of one thousand copies. It is  
already the most influential native journal  
published, and enjoys considerable prestige  
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at  
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-  
cisco, and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

Mr CHUN AYIN,  
Manager.

China Mail Office,  
17th February, 1874.

## Intimations.

PRICE \$6.  
THE TREATY PORTS  
OF  
China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF  
THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-  
KING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-  
CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,  
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

3vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS.

by  
WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNY, and  
CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.  
DENNY, PH.D.

LONDON: N. TRUENNER & Co.

HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed  
descriptions of important Sites and Monu-  
ments, notes on the Climate and general  
TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY  
and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its  
neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES  
and minute details respecting the rise and  
progress and social characteristics of the  
several foreign settlements. To these par-  
ticulars are added summaries and statistics of  
the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from  
official returns, together with statements  
respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EX-  
CHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICA-  
TION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY.  
Hints, and recommendations to travellers,  
giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode  
of proceeding to the less frequented settle-  
ments are also included, combined with  
notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode  
of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particu-  
lars, the Section devoted to Hongkong  
contains an historical sketch forming  
chronological index of the chief events  
which occupied public attention between  
1841 and 1875, including POLITICAL EVENTS,  
Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the  
passing of important ORDINANCES, the  
ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT  
RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable  
PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS,  
FIRES and Criminal TRAILS, ADDRESSSES  
and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the  
various steam companies' lines. It also  
includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works  
published in the English language upon  
China and Japan, while a copious INDEX  
at the end of the work affords a ready  
means of reference to the reader.

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## NEXT JOBBING TYPES

HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

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**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE KNIFE-GRINDING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/-, 2/6 AND 4/- EACH.

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**INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**  
PREVENT FRICTION IN GRINDING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKES'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

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**SILVERSMITHS SOAP**  
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FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 5D. EACH.

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**WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**  
IN SOLID BLOCKS—7D., 2D. & 4D. EACH; & 15. BOXES

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MANUFACTURERS OF  
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WAREHOUSEMEN,

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50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,  
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,  
ESTABLISHED 1843.

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Price Lists can be had of Messrs Wheat-  
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Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to  
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at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in  
weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20  
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Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and  
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**GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.**

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**YORKSHIRE RELISH.**

The most delicious Sauce in the  
World.

This cheap and excellent Sauce  
makes the plainest viands pal-  
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more delicious. To Chop, Steaks, Fish,  
&c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers,  
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Sold wholesale by W. H. Norzay, Hongkong.

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The best, cheapest and most  
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The best remedy known for  
Indigestion, General Debility,  
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The cheapest because the best,  
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delicious Puddings without Eggs. Pastry  
without Butter, and beautiful Light Bread  
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**Best Food for Infants,**

supplying the

HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT  
in the most digestible and convenient form.

**SAVORY & MOORE,**

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

and all Chemists and Storekeepers through-  
out the World.

26jun75 3

**J. & E. ATKINSON'S**

**Perfumery,**

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of  
the very best English manufacture. For  
its purity and great excellence it has  
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EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,

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Lima, 1872. Vienna, 1873.

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FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylang-ylang,  
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and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

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a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the  
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a very refreshing Wash which stimulates  
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OF LAVENDER,

a powerful Perfume distilled from the  
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Price List Free on Application.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

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**Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,**

**Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**

**CHLORODYNE**

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.  
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was  
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,  
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,  
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;  
which he regretted had been sworn to.  
Eminent Hospital Physician of London  
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the  
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-  
scribe it largely, and mean no other than  
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned  
against using any other than

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.**

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,  
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the  
system, restores the deranged functions,  
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those unpleasant results attending the use  
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sands of persons testify to its marvellous  
good effects and wonderful cures, while  
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useful.—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,  
Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,  
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teria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-  
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See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

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most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,  
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owe my restoration to health, after eighteen  
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It having come to our knowledge that  
spurious imitations are imported, Con-  
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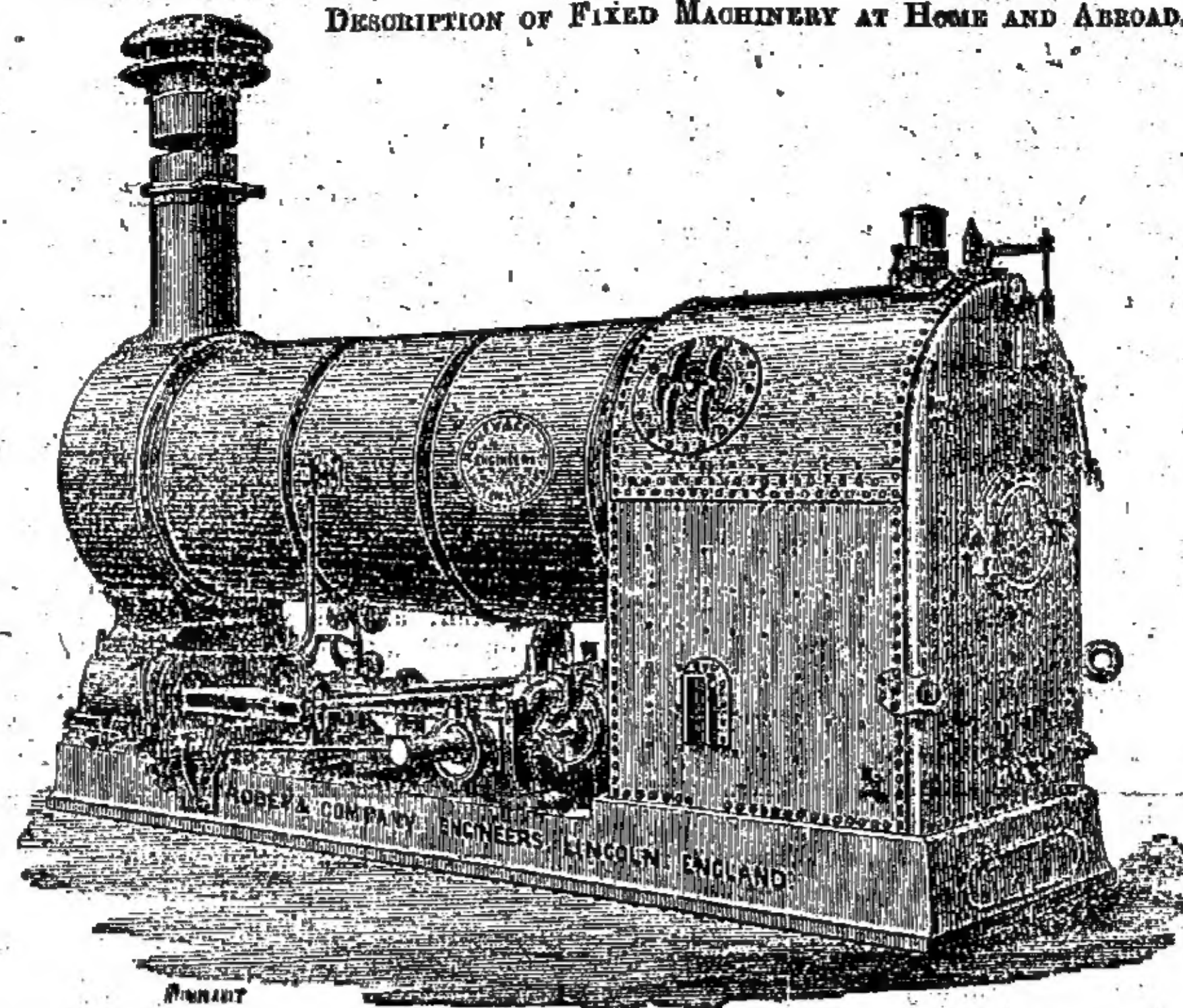
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NEW DESIGN OF HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINE & LOCOMOTIVE BOILER

COMBINED, FOR DRIVING SAW MILLS, FLOUR MILLS, FACTORIES, AND ALL

DESCRIPTION OF FIXED MACHINERY AT HOME AND ABROAD.



Some of the advantages of this New Patent Engine, are as follows:—

SMALL FIRST COST.

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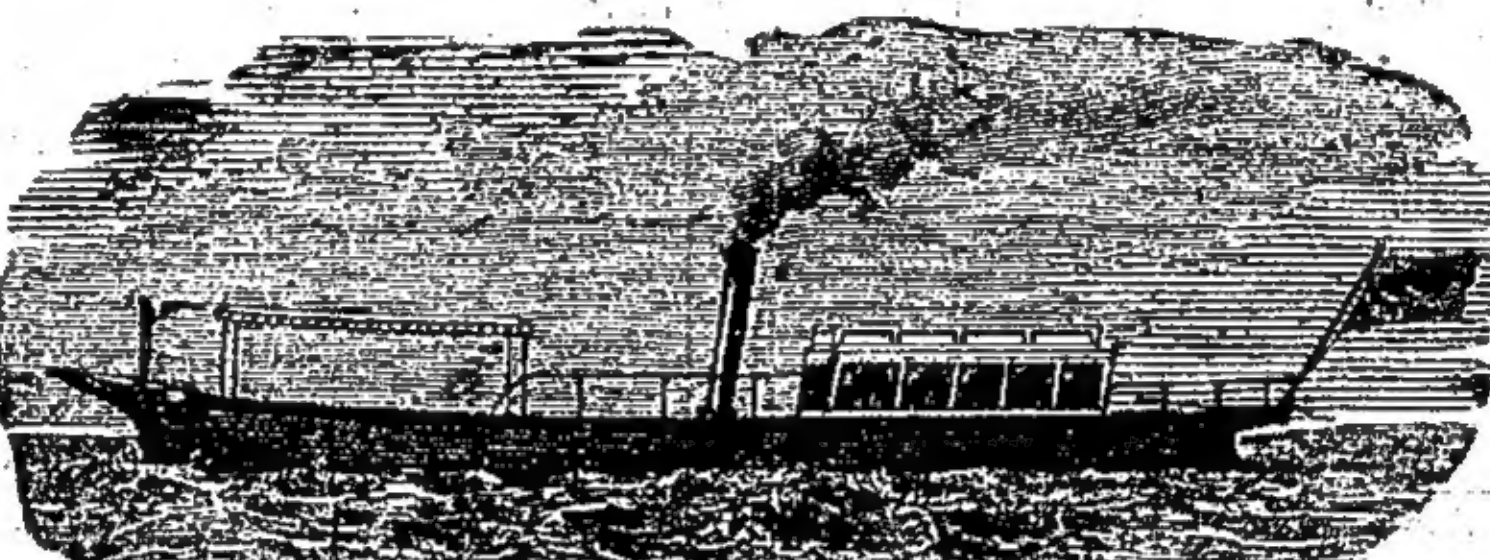
GREAT SAVING IN FUEL.

Boiler can be arranged to burn Sawdust and Refuse Wood.

Engines up to 200 Effective Horse-power, always in Progress.

**ROBEY & CO., Sole Manufacturers,**

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Small Steamers and Steam Launches,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL,

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour,

Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

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THE best and safest remedy for Coughs,  
Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness,  
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Phlegm.

These LOZENGES contain no opium nor  
any deleterious drug, therefore the most  
delicate can take them with perfect con-  
fidence. No remedy is so speedy and cer-  
tain in its beneficial effects.

CURE OF ASTHMA OF YEARS' STANDING.

Calnecross, near Stroud,  
Gloucestershire.

Sir,—Having been troubled with Asthma  
for several years, I could find no relief  
from any medicine whatever, until I was  
induced, about two years ago, to try a box  
of your valuable Lozenges, and found such  
relief from them that I am determined for  
the future never to be without a box of  
them in the house, and will do all in my  
power to recommend them to my friends.

If you consider the above testimonial of  
any advantage, you are quite at liberty to  
make what use of it you please.

I am, Sir,  
your most obliged servant,  
W. J. TRIGG.

THOMAS KEATING, Esq.

Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

**KEATING'S**

**Bon Bons or Worm Tablets,**

A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in  
appearance and taste, furnishing a most  
agreeable method of administering the only  
certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread  
Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild  
preparation, and is especially adapted for  
children.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists and  
Druggists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to  
observe that all the above preparations bear  
the Trade Mark.

**THOMAS KEATING, London,**

**EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals  
carefully executed.

7au75 1w 30t 7sep75

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is AN

**Extract from a Letter**

dated 15th May, 1872,

from an old inhabitant of Hornin-  
gham, near Westminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your  
Pills are an excellent Medicine for  
me, and I certainly do enjoy good  
health, sound sleep, and a good  
appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills."

I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very  
respectfully,"

To the Proprietors of

**NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS,**

London.

28au75 1t 26t 28au76

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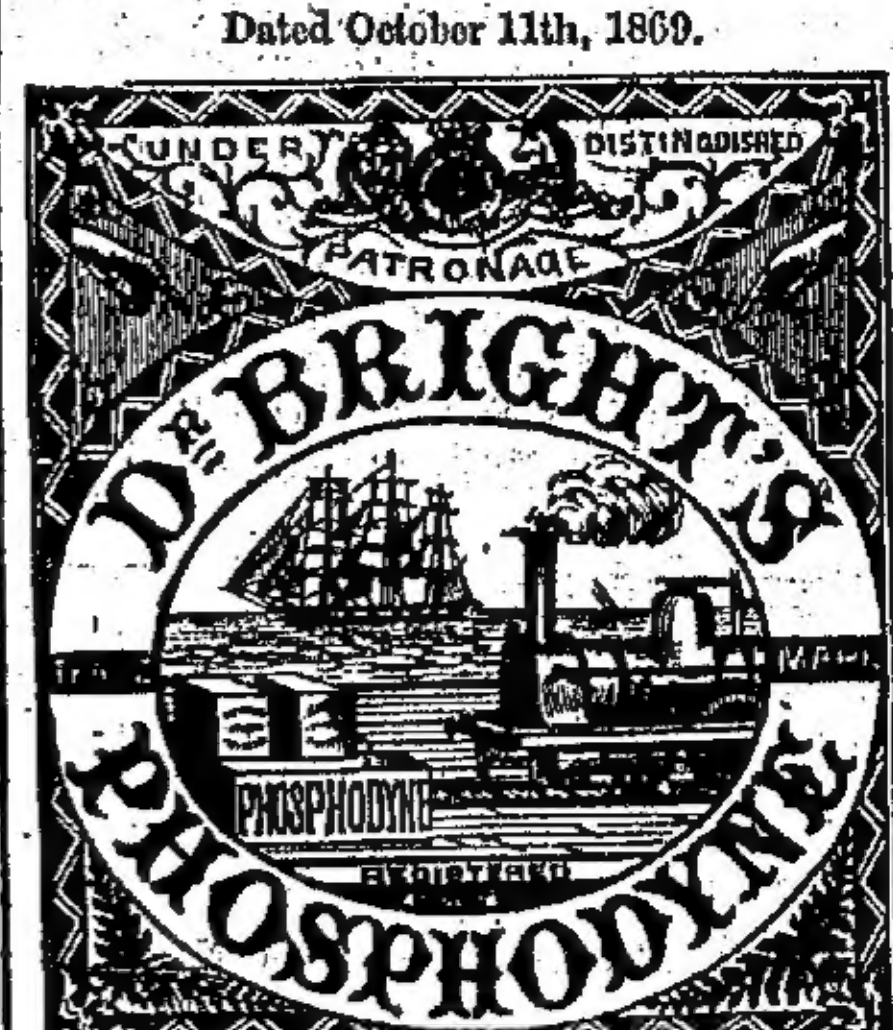
Engineers.

23c, Foreton Street, Hoxton,  
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11dec75 1w 13t 11mr76

Intimations.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,  
Dated October 11th, 1869.



(OZONIC OXYGEN)

The New Curative Agent, and only Re-  
liable Remedy for Nervous and Liver  
Complaints.

This Phosphodyne combination is pronounced by  
the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-  
fession to be unequalled for its power in replen-  
ishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying  
all the essential constituents of the blood and  
nerve substance, and for developing all the powers  
and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in  
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary  
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the  
known therapeutic agents of the present day for  
the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous  
Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the  
Heart, Dizziness, Noises in the Head and Ears,  
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria,  
Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges-  
tion, Flatulence, Inactivity for Study or Busi-  
ness, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of  
Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Im-  
paired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression,  
Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity,  
Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and  
Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood,  
Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature  
Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system  
arising from whatever cause. The action of the  
Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand in-  
creasing the principle which constitutes nervous  
energy, and on the other the most powerful blood,  
and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a  
marvellous medicine for removing impaired and  
broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves  
the functions of assimilation to such a degree,  
that where for years an emaciated, anxious,  
cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed,  
the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and  
firmness, and the whole system return to a state  
of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electri-  
cally upon the organization; for instance, it  
assists nature to generate that human electricity  
which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular,  
nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It  
operates on the system without exciting care or  
thought upon the individual as to the process.  
It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach,  
and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet  
mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human  
structure, in a subtle form, the phosphoric  
animating element of life, which has been wasted,  
and exerts an important influence directly  
on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a  
nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character,  
maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and  
muscular system which renders the mind cheer-  
ful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming  
that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition  
which many persons experience in all their  
actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are  
frequently shown from the first day of its ad-  
ministration, by a remarkable increase of nervous  
power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to  
which the patient has long been unaccustomed.  
Digestion is improved; the appetite increases  
wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the  
eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and  
the hair acquires strength, showing the impor-  
tance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the  
organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain  
degree of activity in the previously debilitated  
nervous system; its use enables all debilitated  
organs to return to their sound state and perform  
their natural functions. Persons suffering from  
Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred sym-  
ptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may  
rest assured of an efficient and even speedy cure by  
the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

**DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE**

is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all  
Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors  
throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English,  
French, German, Italian and Dutch Lan-  
guages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing  
demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has  
led to several imitations under somewhat  
similar names; purchasers of this medicine  
should therefore be careful to observe that  
each case bears the English Government  
Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phos-  
phodyne engraved thereon, and that the  
same words are also blown in the bottle.

Agents for—

Hongkong, Messrs. WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, " WATSON, CLARKE & Co.

Export Agents,

**NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,**

107, Southwark Street,  
London, S.E.



## Intimations.

**F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS,**  
Essen (Germany).  
Sole Agent for China,  
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOSIA  
(Germany).

## PILOTAGE.

**VESSELS** inward bound can secure Pilots from Reef Island, from this date. Outward bound Vessels can secure **FIRST CLASS PILOTS** by applying to the Under Pilotage at Praya Central, No. 29. The Pilot-boat's Flag is No. 5 at the main-mast.

H. F. STUART.  
Hongkong, April 5, 1876.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

**WASHERMAN'S BOOKS**, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price \$1 each.  
CHINA MAIL Office.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR MANILA.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the departure of the French Steamer "GUNG" is postponed to MONDAY Next, the 27th instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**REMEDIOS & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 25, 1876.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "CHINA,"  
P. H. HENNINGSEN, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**SIEMSEN & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 25, 1876.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg respectfully to inform the Public that they have established themselves as

**BUTCHERS AND GENERAL COMPRADORES,**  
At No. 1, Graham Street.

And are prepared to supply Fresh and Salt Provisions and Stores; also, WINES, SPIRITS and ALDS of every description.

MATHEW & Co.

Hongkong, March 25, 1876.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

March 24, H.M.S. *Vigilant*, from Canton.  
March 25, *Chien-fai* Chinese Customs cruiser, 80, Collins, from Chung Chow.  
March 25, *Genoa*, British steamer, 1216, Corrigan, Saigon Mar. 21, Rice.—JABINE, MATHESON & Co.  
March 25, *Norden*, Danish steamer, 778, Jensen, Saigon Mar. 20, Rice.—JABINE, MATHESON & Co.  
March 25, *Kuowong*, British steamer, 491, Ashton, Hongkong Mar. 22, Amy 23, Swatow 25; General.—D. LAFAIR & Co.  
March 25, *Kilarny*, Brit. steamer, 1050, O'Neill, Saigon Mar. 21, Rice.—LANDSTEIN & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Mar. 24, *Diamond*, for London.  
24, *Caudor Castle*, for Saigon.  
25, *Feronia*, for Saigon.  
25, *Pernambuco*, for Saigon.  
25, *Penedo*, for Saigon.  
25, *Queensland*, for Australia.  
25, *Braemar Castle*, for Saigon.  
25, *Cheong Hook Kien*, for Swatow and Amoy.

## CLEARED.

*Asia*, for Saigon.  
*Yaso*, for Swatow.  
*Naworth Castle*, for Keelung.  
*Wodan*, for Saigon.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Kuowong*, Messrs Warren, Richardson, Unterberger and Bojesen, 1 European deck and 128 Chinese.  
DEPARTED.—Per *Queensland*, for Singapore, Messrs D. Jones and Johnston; for Melbourne, Mr. G. Jones; and 530 Chinese; for Australia.  
Per *Diamond*, Mr. Noack and servant, and 31 third class; for Port Said 3 third class.  
Per *Feronia*, 100 Chinese.  
Per *Penedo*, 10 Chinese.  
Per *Cheong Hook Kien*, 250 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Kilarny* reports: light winds and fine weather throughout. The British steamer *Genoa* reports: light E. and N.E. winds and fine weather until yesterday when had thick weather to port. The British steamer *Kuowong* reports: experienced light variable winds with cloudy weather and drizzling rains throughout. In Foochow: H.M.S. *Midge*, a Rigs. corvette, and str. *Europa*. Passed *Delingat* bound North at 11.30 p.m. on 22nd. In Amoy: H.M.S. *Lepidum*. In Swatow str. *Thales*, *Estepano* and *Atalanta*. The Danish steamer *Norden* reports: light E. winds with occasional rain and fine weather till yesterday when had occasional showers of rain. On the 21st off False Vera, passed the Danish steamer *Yen*, and British str. *Aradach* *Aster*, and one steamer name unknown, all bound South. Passed a steamer on the 20th off Cape St. James, flying light with her cargo booms in position. She had a poop and fore-castle deck, black funnel.

## CARGO.

Per German barque *Centaur*, hence to Portland, sailed on March 19th: 4,859 bags Rice, 56 bags Sugar, 35 bags Beans, 200 boxes Oil, 54 boxes Soy, 17 bales Paper, 100 pkgs. Samshoo, 13 pkgs. Preserves, 13 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 3 rolls Matting, 1,205 pkgs. Sundries.

## CARGO.

Per American ship *Sumatra*, hence to San Francisco, sailed March 20th: 13,165 bags Rice, 259 bags Beans, 139 bags Sugar, 1,996 boxes Oil, 1,015 boxes Soy, 250 boxes Preserved Ginger, 213 boxes Flour, 23 boxes Vermorelli, 235 boxes Samshoo, 25 boxes Tobacco, 113 boxes Sago, 460 boxes Paperware, 278 bales Paper, 624 boxes Fire Crackers, 580 boxes (11,600 lbs.) Souchong Tea, 10 rolls Matting, and 2,723 pkgs. Sundries.

## Shipping Intelligence.

The following is taken from the latest London Papers:—

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6, *Annie Braginton*, from New York to Shanghai.  
Jan. 6, *Ottercoats*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Jan. 6, *Lycka Till*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Jan. 10, *Echo*, from London to Hongkong.  
Jan. 11, *Titian*, from Penarth to Hongkong.  
Jan. 13, *Antipodes*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Jan. 17, *Alex. McNeil*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Jan. 17, *Onward*, from Liverpool to Hongkong.  
Jan. 19, *Sophie*, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Jan. 20, *Forward Ho*, from London to Yokohama, &c.  
Jan. 22, *Flintshire* (str.), from London to Penang, &c.  
Jan. 24, *Victoria* (str.), from Liverpool to Manila.  
Jan. 31, *Lord Macaulay*, from Newport to Hongkong.  
Feb. 1, *Nearhus* (str.), from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 2, *Evelyn*, from London to Hongkong.  
Feb. 4, *Undine*, from London to Shanghai.  
Feb. 5, *Candia* (str.), from London to China and Japan.  
Feb. 6, *Paul Marie*, from London to Hongkong.  
Feb. 6, *Scotia*, from London to Hongkong.  
Feb. 8, *Orchis* (str.), from London to China and Japan.  
Feb. 8, *Kaisow*, from London to Hongkong.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.  
At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Naples. Sumatra.  
Glenartney. Russia.  
Galley of Lorne. Viking.  
Sailing Vessels.  
Cashmere. Ada.  
Moss Glen.

At Liverpool.  
Antenor (str.) Mary L. Stone  
Agamemnon (str.)

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

For YOKOHAMA.—

Per French Mail Packet *TANAI*, at 11.30 a.m. on Sunday, the 26th inst.

For MANILA.—

Per *GUNGA*, at 9.30 a.m. Monday, the 27th instant, instead of as previously notified.

For SHANGHAI.—

Per *CHINA*, at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 27th instant.

For AMOY.—

Per *ESMERALDA*, at 9.30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 28th inst.

For SINGAPORE AND PENANG.—

Per *FLAMINGO*, at 1.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

For HONOLULU.—

Per Barque *COLOMBO*, at 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 4th April.

For YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO.—

Per *QUANGSE*, at 1.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 12th April.

## General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, March 28:—

10 a.m.—*Esmeralda* leaves for Amoy.  
2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at No. 15, Stanton Street.  
*Edmond Gressier* leaves for Takso (direct) on this date.

WEDNESDAY, March 29:—

Goods per *Nestor* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, March 30:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.  
*Cheviot* leaves for Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney on or about this date.

FRIDAY, March 31:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.  
Goods per *Tramaddy* undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

SATURDAY, April 1:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belgio* leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.  
9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.  
*Normandy* leaves for Cooktown and Sydney on or about this date.  
Warrants against unclaimed Dividends, Bonus or Interest on Victoria Fire Insurance Co., to be presented before this date.

THURSDAY, April 6:—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.  
WEDNESDAY, April 12:—

2 p.m.—*Quangse* leaves for San Francisco.

SATURDAY, April 15:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

SATURDAY, April 22:—

Claims against the Estate of Captain Lawrence Young deceased, must be sent in on or before this date.

FRIDAY, June 30:—

Claims against the Estate of Dietrich Heimschot, Quereiro Antonio Gutierrez, Martin Carroll, Doza Howard, and Henry Roberts, deceased, must be proved on or before this date.

MONDAY, July 31:—

Claims against the Estate of Gustav Tibbler, Edward Parker, Edward Richard Handley, Kwong Thum, Lam Kok Obecing, Lee Ah Yon, Leung Sam Fan, Man Chan, and a Chinaman, name unknown, No. 11, deceased, must be proved on or before this date.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon: The Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the First and Third Sundays in each Month:—At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion. On the Second and Fourth Sundays in each Month (and Fifth, if any):—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all Sundays:—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. On Wednesdays: at 5 p.m., Evening Prayer (shortened form), and exposition of Scripture. On all Holy Days:—At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration of Holy Communion every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A. Services at 5 p.m. every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Ho Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor B. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Wellington Street. Very Reverend G. Burghignoli. In the morning, at 8 o'clock, 1st Mass; at 7, 2nd Mass; at 8, High Mass, with Sermon in Portuguese; at 10, Military Service, Mass and Sermon in English. In the afternoon, at 4, Catechism in Portuguese, English and Chinese; at 4.30, Sermon in Portuguese; at 6, Benediction.

St. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHAPEL, Spring Gardens.—In the morning, at 7, Mass with Sermon in Chinese. In the evening, at 7.30, Benediction.

ROMAN CATHOLIC REFORMATORY, West Point.—Rev. B. Vignani. In the morning, at 7.30, Mass.

## Shipping.

Daylight.—*Yesso* leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.  
Noon.—*Tanais* leaves for Yokohama.

## MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

## Shipping.

10 a.m.—*Gunga* leaves for Manila.  
10 a.m.—Delivery of Goods per *Tramaddy* may be obtained from M. M. Co.'s Godowns.  
Noon.—*China* leaves for Shanghai.

## Auctions.

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at No. 2, Hollywood Road.

## Meeting.

2.30 p.m.—Meeting of Legislative Council.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of the early issue of the paper.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.30 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876.

By the French mail that arrived yesterday we received an official copy of the correspondence respecting the purchase of the Suez Canal shares by the British Government, which was laid before the House of Commons on the 9th ultimo. The documents range in date from Nov. 15th to Dec. 31st. On the former date the Government telegraphed to Major-General Stanton, stating that it had received information that a combination of French capitalists were offering to buy from the Khedive his interest in the Canal, and inquiring if there was any truth in the report. An answer was telegraphed the next afternoon to the effect that offers for the purchase of the shares had been made by the Société Générale and the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, and that the Khedive had promised to give Her Majesty's Government the option of purchase if he decided on selling his shares, as he would much prefer seeing them in the possession of Great Britain, on whom the Egyptian Government had every reason to look as its most sincere friend, than in any other hands. On the following evening Major-General Stanton was instructed to press for the suspension of the Khedive negotiations with the Société Générale and the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, and to inform His Highness that Her Majesty's Government were disposed to purchase the shares. In a subsequent letter addressed to the representative of the British Government in France, the Earl of Derby details a conversation he had just held with the French Chargé d'Affaires in England, who had asked him if Her Majesty's Government would have any objection to the sale of the shares to the Société Générale or some other French Company. Lord Derby states in this letter:—

I told M. Gavard that I would answer his question in the same frank manner in which he had put it. I had never concealed from the French Representative our Government, and I had indeed stated publicly in the House of Lords, my opinion that the arrangement most satisfactory to Great Britain would be that the Canal, forming so important a link in our communication with India and Australia, should be under the management of an European Commission, so that its control should not rest exclusively with any single Government or body of individuals. No opportunity had, however, arisen for making or even proposing such an arrangement, and we had to look to such safeguards as we actually possessed against the risk of the Canal being managed in a way detrimental to the general interest. Of these, the possession by the Khedive of a large interest in M. de Lesseps's Company was one. The two checks which we could bring most directly to bear upon M. de Lesseps and the administration of the Canal were the action of the Viceroy in the first place, and, secondly, that of the Porte, as the Suzerain Power. Under present circumstances, it was impossible to foresee how far, in the future, the control of the Porte could be counted upon as efficacious. That of the Viceroy, therefore, became all the more important. The Khedive, in parting with the shares which he now possessed in the Suez Canal Company, would, in my opinion, surrender an important means of influencing the measures taken by the Company and its staff, and as such we could not look upon such a transaction with indifference. We should certainly be opposed to those shares falling into the hands of another French Company, so as to make the property in the Canal more French than it already was.

The Khedive intimated on the 23rd Nov. that he was willing to dispose of his shares for £4,000,000, and on the 25th of the same month the British Government accepted the terms subject to the sanction of Parliament. The agreement was signed at Cairo on the same day. Among the papers is a despatch from Lord Odo Russell at Berlin, stating that Prince Bismarck had expressed the opinion that the British Government "had done the right thing at the right moment in regard to the Suez Canal."

It might be too uncharitable to wish that Dr. Kenealy would follow his celebrated client to Dartmoor, there to employ his energies on a sewing machine, a la "Sir Roger," but really peace and order and common sense would gain considerably if he were, with all kindness, consigned to some quiet spot, where he could no longer talk rubbish to the people and create disturbances. A short time ago the announcement reached this Colony that the Doctor was in search of a new occupation, and intended to signalise Easter Sunday by commencing a series of religious services for the people. "The whole of our religious system," he is reported to have said, "is out of joint. Whether our religious system is out of joint it is not for us now to consider, but if it is, we fear that the writer of the scurrilous abuse in the *Englishman*, and the individual who, when addressing public meetings, almost invariably appeals to the pugnacious qualifications of his supporters to preserve order, is not exactly the sort of man to harmonize religious differences. We notice in the papers to hand by yesterday's mail that there was a Kenealy "demonstration" at the opening of Parliament. It was the intention of his supporters to escort the Doctor to the doors of the House of Commons, and quite a procession, in which the Member for Stoke with some members of his family formed a prominent feature, was arranged for that purpose; but the affair was a failure through the interference of the police, who wisely objected to allow more of the "demonstration" than the Doctor to pass the line. Another feature in the procession was a large banner bearing the somewhat antiquated inscription "This is the man whom the people delighteth to honour." The people appeared to be delighted in honouring the Doctor on this occasion chiefly with hissing and hooting, and we are under an impression that that is the usual description of "honour" he has lately received at the hands of English people.

According to a telegram in the *Daily Press* of this morning Mr. Disraeli announced in the House of Commons, on the 21st instant, that the Queen would not take the title of Empress of England if her children were not to be called Imperial Highnesses. This is the first intimation we have received that it was contemplated by the Government to raise the title of Her Majesty to that of Empress of England, and we are afraid that either Reuter's employés or our local contemporary has made a mess of the telegram. But if the Queen receives the title of Empress of India we presume there will be no great objection to her children being designated Imperial Highnesses in an Indian sense, if they like it better; and if Her Majesty receives the title of Empress of England, then we should imagine her children would be elevated to Imperial Highnesses as a matter of course. The telegram also states that all amendments to the Bill were rejected, and that the same passed into Committee.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

THE Press thinks that a piece of land on the Bonham Road just above the new site for the Government Civil Hospital would make a very suitable site for the new Central School. There is plenty of space, and the ground is comparatively level. If anywhere, a play-ground could be secured on this site, which is certainly a consideration not to be lost sight of. This is a provision which has been contended for with great earnestness by the Head Master, and one which every well-wisher of the institution would like to see guaranteed. We understand, however, that the gentleman most interested in the matter does not favour the selection of the site just mentioned, though he under the management of an European

transpired. Possibly he thinks it less central and that the transfer of the school to a new locality might operate prejudicially against it by making it less accessible to the Chinese. If this surmise be correct, there is not much force in the objection, for the site in Bonham Road is neither remote from the centre of Taipingshan nor difficult of access. There are two or three roads within a few yards' distance which lead straight down into the most thickly-populated districts of the Chinese town.

THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

The *Chinese Mail* gives a translation of the Chamber of Commerce report in Shanghai. It comments on the proposed reduction of the salaries of the officials in the American diplomatic and consular services. It thinks this is false economy, and says the various abuses in Chinese officialdom are traceable to the smallness of the mandarin's pay.

The *Chung Ngai San Po* comments on the absence of means of bringing the people's grievances to the notice of the Government. The Korean trouble, it says, was caused by the Korean officials withholding the news from their sovereign.

The *Universal Circulating Herald* says Chin-chew is one of the best governed districts. Formerly the greatest disorders prevailed there, but it has since been made the most quiet place in this province.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE R. & A. Mail Co.'s S. S. *Normandy* left Singapore for Hongkong on Thursday afternoon, the 23rd instant.

THE Chinese Revenue Cruiser *Sun Chi*, Capt. Wade, passed through the harbour yesterday, en route for Klung-chow.

H. M. S. *Egeria* was to leave Canton this forenoon for Klung-chow, with the Consular officials for that port, and Sir Brooke Robinson on board.

It is not expected that the ships of the Flying Squadron will stay here longer than to allow refitting, rigging, etc., say ten or fourteen days, when they will most likely proceed to the Northern ports.

ADMIRAL Ryder arrived here last evening in the *Vigilant* from Canton. This vessel beat the River steamers on her passage to Canton on the 20th instant, having left here after and arrived at Canton before them. The passage was made in 62 hours.

In a recent civil case heard at Singapore, Chief Justice Sidgreaves referred to some evil gossipings which had reached his ears "in society" concerning one of the defendants. Without deciding on the appropriateness or otherwise of references to such matters on the Bench, the concluding sentence is pat enough:—"Probably those who circulate these stories do so merely from a desire to circulate news in a small Colony spread, but it would be as well I think if such people were made aware that in so doing they place themselves within reach of the Criminal Law." We fancy that the hint might occasionally be seen to apply to this Colony.

Our attention has been called to the lack of proper precautions to guard against a recurrence of accidents similar to the one we lately described as having occurred at Morrison Hill. We have probably had more lightning playing around the houses of the Colony during the week than we have had for years past, and yet the number of lightning-conductors in place might be counted on one's fingers. The owners or insurers of the Morrison Hill property will doubtless profit by experience, and begin the reform; but there are many other valuable properties which might be made more secure from such casualties by the expenditure of a very small sum.

By the arrival of the steamer *Genoa* to-day we obtain confirmation of the rumour to which we gave publicity that a steamer had stranded on Pulo Ceicer de Mer. It appears that the vessel was first noticed by the *Genoa* about 6 p.m. (18th), and as, though getting dark, it was fine weather, Captain Carigall thought it would be useless to remain by her, the more especially as she was being lightened by means of junks. He therefore reported the circumstance immediately on his arrival at Saigon, but neither the French authorities nor the Brit. Consul had a steamer at their disposal to send out. Of course some time would naturally be taken to telegraph to Hongkong; and the apparent tardiness of the official movements doubtless suggested the idea that the report had "ended in smoke."

The steamer *Norden* reports having passed a steamer on the 20th off Cape Tiwan, about 80 miles from Cape St. James, flying light and with her cargo booms in position. This vessel had an old fashioned outwater, with a figure-head, a black funnel and a fore-castle and poop deck, and was steering for Saigon—which agrees exactly with the

description given by the *Genoa* of the vessel seen on Pulo Ceicer de Mer.

It may be well to know what *L'Indépendant de Saigon* of the 15th instant says:—

"We publish under all reserve a rumour which has been circulated since this morning in our town. It is said that a large steamer has run aground, about 30 miles from Cape St. James, in the neighbourhood of Pulo Ceicer de Mer. An English steamer which arrived here on the 13th passed close to this spot during the night and saw the stranded vessel surrounded by junks and boats, which led them to suppose that they were pirates waiting for an opportune moment to begin the pillage of the unfortunate ship. We refuse to put any belief in this news. It is not admissible that a ship passing close to another in danger should not have stopped to make inquiries as to the name of the ship in danger, its cargo, its destination, and, above all, the possibility of lending assistance if necessary. Even supposing that the stranded ship was really surrounded by pirate boats having hostile intentions, the presence of a large steamer at a little distance would have sufficed certainly to avert all danger of pillage."

The following is the order of Services of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 4th Sunday in Lent, 26th March, 1876:—

Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Bishop of the Diocese; First Lesson, Genesis, xi. 11; Second Lesson, Luke, ii. to v. 21; Venite, No. 9, Mercer; Te Deum, No. 2, Mercer; Benediction, No. 14, Mercer; First Hymn, No. 150, Mercer; Second Hymn, No. 254, Mercer.

Evening Prayer at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Rev. C. J. Corrie, M.A.; First Lesson, Genesis, xliii.; Second Lesson, 1 Corinthians, xv. from verse 35; Psalm, No. 140, Monk; Magnificat, Parisian Tones; Nunc Dimittis, Parisian Tones; Anthem, "My God, my God, look upon me," No. 2, in Anthem Book; Hymn after Sermon, No. 26, in Mercer.

THE *Straits Times*, noticing the fact that a reading-room, library and refreshment room for seamen existed and flourished in Shanghai, strongly recommends the establishment of a similar institution at Singapore. It says:—

It may sound profane, even heterodox, to say so, but it seems to us that a man's body requires to be attended to and cared for, as well as his soul, and that the one is as necessary a duty as the other. Seamen, when they come ashore, will have refreshment as well as amusement of some kind, and if these of an innocuous and innocent kind are not provided for them or to be had anywhere, they will take what they can get. Now Singapore, being the place of it, a great centre of trade and a port of call for steamers and sailing vessels from all parts of the world, with crowds of seamen coming and going, it goes without saying, that a similar institution to what they have in Shanghai, conducted on the same principles, is a greater desideratum than it was in the "Model Settlement," or as the Duke of Somerset in an ignorant and calumnious mood styled it, "that sink of iniquity." And we feel sure that it only requires that the matter should be taken in hand by the clergymen of the place and a few energetic men, such as can be readily found among our Officials, our merchants and traders. The place exists by the labours and dangers of the "men who go down to the sea in ships," and it needs no argument or rhetoric to point out that our Officials, merchants and traders, and residents generally owe these men some little debt of gratitude, which might in some measure be paid by the establishment and support of the institution we are advocating. It is not so much money that is wanted, although that may be required at first, but that somebody should take time and trouble to start it on a proper footing. The Shanghai Temperance



We congratulate various members of the committee on the successful termination of their efforts, extending over the past year. We are confident that our readers in China will be glad to learn of this tribute to the talents, industry, and high character of one whom they no less honor as the translator of the Chinese classics, and one of our greatest scholars, than they respect him for his long labours in connection with the London Missionary Society, and his ministry at the Union Chapel in Hongkong.—*L. & C. Express.*

JOURNALISTIC etiquette would appear to be suffering a change in the United States which even there is considered to be rather outrageous. The Washington correspondent of the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*, writing of social life in the capital, says: "One of the foreign Ministers here was quite concerned lately because of a mistake which he had received from a person to him unknown, and which read thus: 'The lady correspondent of the ——— Minister, and requests an invitation to a ball which she understands to be about to give. She wishes to be understood that she has no desire to be present, but the readers of the ——— have a right to know what is going on at the metropolis of their country, and it is her duty to inform them. It is to be hoped that the necessary facilities will be granted, and the obligation will be increased by an account of your wife's dress, some detail of which might otherwise be overlooked.' It was amusing to witness the embarrassment which this epistle had caused the recipient, who did not wish, in dispensing his hospitalities, to offend the readers of the ———. When at last he comprehended the situation, after the explanations made to him, he dryly remarked: 'And for what do you have that large insane asylum if such people are permitted to roam and write?' Certain it is that the invitation will not be sent, but whether the 'lady correspondent' will not smuggle herself in, under the wing of some innocent and unsuspecting Representative from the far West, or the distant South, no one can predict. 'A detailed account of your wife's ball-dress,' is certainly the most remarkable mode of obtaining 'local items' yet hit upon.

A CONGRESSMAN'S WIFE'S DRESSES.—There is an anecdote, says a Washington letter to the *Champion*, of the Congressman who proclaimed that a rigid system of economy must be practiced, as the various failures of the Government, there and everywhere, had dwarfed the amount of his annual income. "But what am I to do for party dresses?" asked the anxious wife. "Leave that matter to me, my dear, and I will arrange it to your satisfaction," soothingly replied the legislator. Calling in a reporter, he set before him a tempting array of edibles, with wine enough to send warmth through his veins, and generous throbs to his heart-strings. "Now, my friend," said the M. C., "I want to employ you to describe my wife's dresses this winter, or rather she will describe them, and you can insert the descriptions in your various papers. Here's \$10 for your trouble and a seat at our table when you're hungry." After this, Mrs. C. appeared clothed in such gorgeousness as was only known to Solomon in all his glory. Yet her wardrobe was exceedingly circumscribed. Of course, persons present at the various parties, likewise attended by Mrs. M. C., were amazed at the reportorial skill which could, like change, change her dresses, so constantly worn, to such varying hues; but the Madam's far-distant friends, and her husband's constituents, read the descriptions and thought how rich their representative had grown, and what a very queen of fashion and elegance his wife had become! And the M. C. glowed in the coup d'etat, which had provided his wife an elegant outfit for \$10 and a dinner.

## (Straits Times.)

We learn that the eighteen horses from Fremantle by the schooner *E. C. Mutch* were sold at auction at the average price of \$180 each.

The French ironclad frigate *Montcalm*, Captain Leepes, bearing the flag of Admiral Krantz, Commander-in-Chief of the French Squadron in China and Japan, arrived at Singapore on the 18th from Batavia, which port she left on the 10th inst. We are informed that the *Montcalm* has come here expressly to meet her successor, which is expected in the course of a few days, after which she proceeds home.

The flying Squadron is under the command of Rear Admiral Rowley Lambert, C. B., and consists of H. M. wooden screw frigate *Narcissus*, 28 guns, 3,548 tons; Captain Lord C. Scott, flagship, the *Montcalm*, 28 guns, 3,904 tons; Captain Francis Hume, the *Topaze*, 28 guns, 3,916 tons; Captain Arthur G. Thrupp, and the *Newcastle*, 31 guns, 4,020 tons; Captain R. G. Douglas.

The *Ceylon Observer* makes the following announcement, which possesses some interest to all who have to make home remittances at the present ruinous rate of exchange:—"It is now generally known that an arrangement has been sanctioned whereby Civil Servants in Ceylon having to provide for their families in England are to be allowed to remit a portion of their salaries on more favorable terms than the ordinary rate of exchange permit, the Government making good the difference. The concession is to be made retrospective so far as that it will include the whole of the current quarter commencing on 1st January, and one-third of the amount of salary in each case is the extent to which remittances are to be permitted under this arrangement."

## (L. &amp; C. Express.)

Great complaints are already being made of the ignorance of the inspectors of tea under the new Act, and serious inconvenience and loss of market have arisen in consequence of teas being detained without any adequate cause.

The German Nautical Society, which has a good many members amongst the German captains in India and China, at the end of February will hold a general meeting at Berlin, where, amongst other nautical matters, the training-ship question, the maritime coast question, constitution of a general board for seafaring matters, &c., will be discussed by delegates from all the different nautical unions in Germany.

The Market for Bar Silver has again become weaker. During the week some amount was sold at 54½ per oz, but this price cannot now be obtained, and a further reduction is looked for before the amount now on sale can be placed. Mexican dollars to the amount of 270,000 are now for sale, but there is but little demand for China, and this sum will, it is expected, be sold at the selling value as soon as the price of

Bars can be fixed. The amount of bullion per P. and O. steamer *Mirapora*, from Southampton on the 10th inst., was—In silver, to Shanghai, £26,720.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs Malcom, Hudson, & Co., in the Japan trade, who failed recently, the statement of affairs submitted showed that the total liabilities were £35,778, including £33,103 to unsecured creditors, £20,386 the liabilities on bills (or which it is expected that £2,000 will rank against the estate for dividend), and £32,169 liabilities on bills payable on account of Messrs A. Collie and Co. The assets were stated at £26,075. The meeting was adjourned till the 17th April to await the return from Japan of Mr Malcom, the senior partner.

Dr Petermann has issued a very carefully compiled map of Peking across Northern China and Mongolia to the Upper Yang-tse-kiang in Eastern Tibet. Besides embodying the work of earlier travellers, it shows the route of Colonel Scoblevsky from China to Siberia, and, generally speaking, with the usual care which distinguishes the firm of Julius Perthes. The English translation of Prahowsky's travels, prepared by Mr E. Delmar Morgan, F.R.G.S., and annotated and edited by Colonel R. Yule, C.B., we understand is nearly ready. The publishers are Messrs Sampson Low & Co.

The Royal Warrant which abolished the Control Department has been supplemented by an order from the Home Guards relative to the uniform clothing of what are now the Commissariat and Transport Department. The Commissariat and Transport will retain their present uniform—that of the Army Service Corps—with the change of title on the buttons and waist-belt, but the Ordnance Store Branch of all ranks are to wear a scarlet tunic edged with white, and the white stripes down their blue trousers are to be exchanged for scarlet. Officers under the rank of assistant-commissary-general will have a shell jacket.

Several tenders for raising the *Vanguard* have been sent to the Admiralty, but none are in strict compliance with the terms of the advertisement inviting firms to enter into contracts for this purpose. They are, however, under consideration. According to the latest accounts received from Kingstown, the *Vanguard* has sunk so deep in the sand that it is forming over the deck of the vessel a complete ridge. It is expected that orders will be given to blow the ship to pieces with torpedoes to permit some of her fittings to be recovered. It is stated that if this be not done very shortly nothing whatever will be saved from the wreck.

Some comment has been caused by an announcement that the Flying Squadron at Bombay had been ordered to leave for China. We have good grounds for knowing that the movement is not intended to awe the Chinese Government, as no such demand has been made by Sir Thomas Wade; but in view of possible difficulties with European Powers, it has been deemed advisable by Her Majesty's Government to assemble our naval forces on the China station, which includes Japan and the neighbouring ports on the Pacific.

Hamburg, Feb. 8.—During the past week the river has been completely freed from ice, in consequence of which shipping has resumed a very lively character, especially so as the many vessels that had been obliged to take refuge at Cuxhaven, on account of the ice, have come up to the city. Amongst those from the Far East are the *Arg. Luffier* (str.), Capt. Walkgreen, from Singapore, which vessel, as you will remember, was reported as being at Cuxhaven very leaky. This report, unfortunately, has not been confirmed to any extent, for although the steamer, being a wooden vessel, did make a little water she apparently has not suffered any serious damage, and lies now in the harbour all right. Besides this are to be registered the arrivals of the *Savah* Watson, Capt. Ormiston, from Singapore. The departures have been the *Nicolaus*, Capt. Stolken, for Nicolaieffsk. On the berth are the *Galatia* (str.) (Deutsche Dampfschiffs Rhederi), for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai, to leave on March 20; *Theresa Behn* (barque), Capt. Steffen, for Singapore, via Penang (ready for sailing); the *Goodell*, Capt. Crockett, for Manila; *Gustav* and *Maria*, Capt. Doose, for Hongkong.

## Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. O. May.)  
25th March, 1876.

## DISEASED MEAT.

Luk A Cheong, described as a shopman in Leong Kam Kee Cow Lane, West Point, was again brought up to answer the charge of sending a diseased bullock to the Slaughter House to be slaughtered. Dr Ayres, Colonial Surgeon, stated that on the 23rd inst., he received information from Mr G. Sharp, and went in consequence to the Central Station. He saw the bullock; it was lying on its side breathing heavily and visibly in a dying state, the breath being very much swollen, and the animal appeared to be suffering from inflammation of the bowels. It was carried to the Slaughter House to be killed. At 11 a.m. on the 24th, the doctor went again to see it in company with Inspector Orley, and saw the carcass of the animal. The stomach was opened and it contained some undigested grass. The intestines were in a violent state of inflammation, and the stench from the carcass was so offensive that even the slaughter-house people had to leave the place. The body was very lean and in a bad condition, unwholesome and unfit for human food. The doctor was of opinion that the disease had been in the animal four or five days, at least, it would have taken that period to bring the animal to the state which the doctor saw it in.

M. G. Sharp was next called. He said that on the 23rd inst. when it was just getting dark, he observed six Chinese carrying a bullock across Pakfulum Road from Third Street towards the West. He supposed the coolies were carrying it to be buried, as he believed it to be dead. But observing them going down Battery Road, he followed them and saw that they carried it to the Slaughter House. They laid it down inside the slaughter-house. He went in and saw some of the Slaughter House people, who proceeded to examine the mouth and to tread on the stomach which was distended. The impression on witness' mind was that they were going to kill it, but he did not observe any overt act which would show that intention. He indicated that the animal should be taken away. No notice was, however, taken of his remarks, and it was only by persistence for a quarter of an hour and by calling in the assistance of a Chinese Constable from the

road that the coolies removed it, and witness accompanied them to the Station, where witness saw the Inspector. A man came to the Station and claimed the animal as his. Who that man was witness could not tell; but he believed him to be the defendant. The Inspector (Mr Batten) appeared undecided as to what he should do, the state of the animal, witness and party then determined on coming to the Central Station. On the way, witness called on Dr Ayres, who immediately came to the Central Station, examined the bullock, and expressed an opinion as to its being in an unwholesome state. The doctor then left, and as the animal seemed to be in great pain the Inspector (Mr Orley) knooked it on the head with a hatchet. Mr Sharp went on to make some remarks on the evil of diseased meat being sent to the market to the injury of the poor class, sailors and soldiers. But this discourse being considered irrelevant to the case (Mr Russell, who happened to be on the Bench, concurring), the matter dropped. Mr May said such remarks would be misconstrued to evidence, whereas they would have no effect as regards the defendant. If Mr Sharp wished to expound his views on the subject of diseased meat, the public press would be open to him no doubt.

Fong Ahing, accountant at the Slaughter House, was next called. He stated that he was there when the defendant said he wanted the bullock slaughtered. Witness told him that as the bullock appeared to be diseased and required to be carried to the place, he must report the matter to the Inspector. The defendant replied that the bullock was in good health and that it had hurt itself by falling and got wounded consequently in one of its feet. Witness refused to slaughter it until a report was made to the Inspector, and while the discussion was going on, Mr Sharp came, and from what he said, witness understood that he wanted the animal carried outside. Witness did not do this immediately because he wished the Inspector to see it. In reply to the defendant, witness stated that the defendant did not say to him that the bullock was in good health, that he could kill it and then report to the Police. He did not say that if witness refused to slaughter it, he would carry it away.

The defendant stated that he bought the animal on the 22nd March from the See Hong Goo Lan West Point, for \$10, intending to send it to the Slaughter House the next day. When he bought it, it was crippled, being lame in one leg, but excepting that there was nothing the matter with it. On the 23rd inst., he sent it to the Slaughter House to be killed. As it was lame, he had some coolies to carry it, i.e. to help it along by lifting its hind legs. When he arrived at the Slaughter House the last witness said he must make a report to the Inspector. Defendant then replied that he could kill it and then report to the Police. He contended that his bullock was sound when taken to the Slaughter House, and if killed there, the meat would be found to be fit for human food. But as it was taken to the Station, killed there and then dissected the next day, of course the meat stank, and that if he had been allowed to take the animal away he could have cured it.

A witness named Leong Kam Kee, was called. He was employed in the defendant's Cow-lab named the Leong Kam Kee, 2nd Street, Saiyungpoo. He corroborated the defendant's statement as to his having purchased it for \$10 and that it was found at the time when taken to the Slaughter House excepting that it was lame in the leg, which was hurt. It had been eating grass. When the bullock left the shed it was helped by being pushed in the hind legs.

The Magistrate considered that the case was made out. He had taken great pains to get all the evidence he could which he then proceeded to review. He observed that no one who had seen the bullock that day could have but come to the conclusion that the animal was diseased. Mr Sharp had acted very creditably in bringing the matter forward. The poor people who would have bought of such diseased meat would have suffered. The Government had taken great pains to guard against disease, and would send to punishment against people infringing the ordinance. His Worship would punish the defendant severely, unless there were mitigating circumstances. In this instance he saw no mitigating circumstances and would therefore fine the defendant in the full sum of the penalty, viz. \$200, in default of goods and chattels, to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour. He again commended Mr Sharp for the part he took in the matter. The Inspector was also commended for having killed the bullock then and there when he saw it in pain.

## (Before James Russell, Esq.)

## REFUSAL OF DUTY.

Wong A-noo, a boy in the employ of Sergt. Jackson, of the Naval Yard Police, was charged with having refused to work. The defendant said he had not enough to eat. He was willing to resume work if he was sufficiently fed. The complainant said the defendant had been wasting the rice and he was consequently not allowed so much as he was used to. Sent back to his work.

## DAMAGING TREES.

Two men were charged with cutting off branches from trees near Wan-shai. They had each a bamboo and hook, with which to cut away branches of trees. As the branches, produced in Court was dried and withered, the defendants were only fined \$3 each, and ordered to be exposed in stocks for two hours with placards stating the nature of their offence.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, March 25, 1876.

SIR,—Before addressing you on the subject which follows, I have waited some time in the hope that steps would be taken by the Harbour authorities to make this port as safe as possible during typhoon season, or more strictly speaking, when a typhoon is approaching, or blowing; but as the occurrence of the storm of September, 1874, has taught no lesson beyond the necessity of strengthening the Praya Wall, I will, with your permission, give expression to my views in a few words as possible.

In the first place, I may premise, reasonably, I think, that the indications of a coming typhoon are of such a nature that they are not easily mistaken by uneducated and practical seamen, of whom by the way I am a number in our midst; this being the case, I see no reason whatever, although a landman, why there should not be forth-coming a set of signals to give unvarying warning as to the probability of the

storm being raging or expected. For instance one symbol may mean "A typhoon is approaching," another "Make all secure on board," another "Steamers to keep or get steam up," and so on *ad infinitum*. Geometrical signals would answer the purpose during the day, but others, equally available, could be provided for night service. To the absence of measures of the kind in question may safely be ascribed the wreck of the steamers *Albat* and *Leonor*, if not of other ships; in September 1874. These two vessels were then lying off Peddar's Wharf, and foundered alongside the Praya wall with a sad loss of European and native life, a result for which the Harbour authorities or the Government may have the credit. Had warning such as is above referred to been given, the probability is that both steamers would have been saved, as they would no doubt have followed the example of others and proceeded to Kowloon or some other comparatively safe place—or at all events have kept steam up. As it was, the commanders, foreigners I believe, remained in a peculiarly dangerous place where there was literally no sea room, owing perhaps to their ignorance of the nature or violence of a typhoon in what may be termed a landlocked harbour. There can be no question that captains sometimes come here knowing nothing of the nature of a typhoon beyond what can be learnt from nautical books, and it can scarcely be a matter of surprise that when a stranger to the China or Indian Seas anchors in this port, he should indulge in the hope that he is comparatively or quite safe. A seaman of long standing and experience, unconnected of course with the Harbour Department, has informed me that in case he had never sailed in this quarter of the world and was told on arrival here that a typhoon could cause such damage as on the occasion specified, he would not credit the statement in view of the conformation of the harbour.

Putting aside the lamentable and needless sacrifice of life, the loss to shipping and insurance interests in the great typhoon must have been enormous, and on this ground alone, it behoves the Colony to do something to remedy the present defective state of affairs.

At Madras I believe a gentleman versed in meteorology has the department entrusted to him, and issues the necessary instructions to the commanders, who, I am informed, show no inclination to pit their judgment against his orders, but are on the other hand glad to obey them, knowing for whose benefit they are issued.

I do not know whether our present Harbour Master is competent to undertake duties of the nature in question; but I do not think it would be fair to expect him or his department to do such inferior work while the important statistics relating to "drunks" and junks can be shown.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,  
LANDSMAN.

P. S.—A powerful lime-light along the sea-wall would not be out of place.

## OUR DAILY FOOD.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Bank Buildings, 25th March, 1876.

SIR,—At the hearing of the diseased cattle case this morning at the Magistrate's after the termination of my evidence, I asked that I might be allowed, either during the pendency of the case, or on its conclusion, to make a statement. His Honor the presiding Magistrate explained that a general statement either of facts or of opinion, not being evidence in the case before the Court, was inadmissible; and suggested that the Press was a more suitable medium of communication.

Will you therefore allow me the opportunity of drawing the attention of the public and of the Government to the necessity which exists either for fresh legislation, or for the more stringent enforcement of the existing regulations which I believe have been passed with great care, and with the earnest desire for the protection of the poor. As the Hon. Mr May most truly said, it is the poor who are the immediate sufferers from unwholesome meat.

The regulations in force for the examination of the meat for the use of the Military and R. M.'s Navy are excellent; but there is undoubtedly danger of these becoming inoperably relaxed, whilst the many barriers and safeguards which are most carefully placed around the health of our Soldiers and Sailors, by the care and forethought of the Government are liable to be undermined and weakened by the careless efforts and untiring ingenuity of those who may find an immediate advantage in their evasion.

In all contests with the Chinese, whether political or social, the same difficulty presents itself, viz. that of the intangibility of the enemy; and every one who has any knowledge of the difficulties of managing even the provision for a private house is willing to make every allowance for those who have the supervision of supplies of a much more important character—viz. those of the Army and Navy. Such being the case in this Colony, every citizen is bound, within the limits of his opportunity, to help the Government in carrying out the laws, and no one can be charged with going beyond his province in so doing. With this object, and in the public interest, I venture to state thus publicly that a large number of the smaller butchers are habitually slaughtered in a most miserable state from want, exposure, and neglect; frequently suffering from catarrhal inflammation; and although not often unable at all to walk, as in the case to-day decided, yet in a weak sickly suffering and emaciated state, needing to be goaded and assisted forward. The smaller beef which is slaughtered almost exclusively for foreign use bears a most unfavorable comparison to the pigs used almost solely by Chinese, and which are usually in fine condition.

It is bad enough that a man usually in the habit of conducting his business, and well acquainted with the slaughter house, should dare to carry a dying bullock to be dressed for human food. It is worse still to suppose it even possible that such an animal could have passed the examination there. The public will form their own opinion as to whether the owner employed such coolies on a dark and rainy night to carry a bullock the greater portion of a mile with a moral certainty of their having to carry it back again, or whether he had any reasonable belief that he would be spared the second journey. As the Honorable Magistrate observed, "there is very good meat to be had in the market." This is doubtless true. It seems also true that the standard by which the quality of the common meat is measured requires to be raised. The tests need testing.

Yours faithfully,  
CHAYVILLE SEAR.

## WOOD V. IRON.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, March 25, 1876.

SIR,—In the Minutes of the meeting of Shareholders in the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company I observe that the Chairman has expressed himself thus, "Our relations," said he, "with the China Navigation Company continue of a most friendly and satisfactory nature. Such a remark as this deserves notice here, as it discloses a state of affairs from which the directors of the H. C. and M. Steamboat Company might draw useful deductions.

Such a powerful Company as the S. S. N., with its fleet of the much-vaunted American boats, frankly acknowledges that the "ironclads" of its rival cannot be sneered at; hence a pacific relation between the two Companies is considered a *sine qua non*.

When such is the case in the North, it is not surprising that the *Tehang*, one of the "ironclads" of the C. N. Company, has not run long on the Pearl River to secure to herself a station on the river traffic, and to be as popular a craft as the "old favourites" amongst those to whom cock-tail is an unknown beverage.

Nothing else is known yet to supersede ironclads; and the Directors of the S. S. N. Company have opened their eyes in time to this fact, and have added to their fleet an iron-boat from England. This proceeding, whilst an American firm are the General Agents to the Company, is a tacit acknowledgment that, however attractive to the sight may be wooden crafts, particularly when a thick coat of paint is put on them, and fly rather than paddle on the water, they must give place in the long run to iron crafts; since horse-racing has not yet given place to steamboat-racing as a matter of public amusement. Aware of this ultimate contingency the S. S. N. Company is wisely arming itself with "ironclads" with the resolution of "masking speed."

Yours faithfully,  
A. B. C.

## China.

## SHANGHAI.

## (News.)

A smaller party than usual, of Irishmen, assembled at the Club, to celebrate St. Patrick's day; but a very pleasant evening was spent under the presidency of Dr. Barton.

The Report of the French Gas Company shows a net profit on the year's working, of Tls. 3,703. The Directors propose a dividend at the rate of 1 per cent, which will absorb Tls. 2,680, leaving Tls. 2,851 to be placed as Reserve, and Tls. 191 to be carried forward. A new gasometer has been erected, and the old one is being repaired and will be soon in working order. There has been no increase in private consumption, either by foreigners or natives.

## (Courier.)

We observe that Mr. J. P. Martin, curator to the Museum, has placed several samples of the handwork of our local taxidermist on view at Messrs. Lane, Crawford's. We particularly note very fine specimens of the Hen Harrier, Robin Tragopan, Kingfisher, and Pheasant. The feathers of the last-named are arranged in the form of fans with deer-foot handles.

Our readers can hardly have forgotten the case of the unfortunate man who was beaten to death at Pao-shan for having sold some land for tramway purposes four months ago. Two others, named respectively Ching Hang-a and Kang-yih were imprisoned in the local yamen at the same time: one being, as far as we can learn, a "tsung-ze" or native lawyer, and the other having simply acted as a witness to the conveyance of the property; and these miserable fellows are brought up for bamboo-punishment every two or three days. The brutality of this is past all reason, and we enter our strenuous protest against the outrage.

We hear that upon the weekly allotment of Council Drafts, the last of which occurred on Wednesday the 15th inst., only £20,000 was allotted, £10,000 on Bombay and £20,000 on Calcutta; the rate in both instances being 1s. 9d. It would thus appear that 21d. is the limit at which the Government will at present draw. This is about equivalent to a parity of 6s. 2d. per tael for six months' Bank paper here, and as the Government have only succeeded in disposing of this trading quantity it looks as though, no less volens, they will be long compelled to accept lower rates.

## CHINA AFFAIRS AT HOME.

(From a London correspondent.)  
London, Feb. 11th, 1876.

It is not often that the opening of Parliament has a direct interest for the readers of China papers; but on the present occasion such is the case. The Queen's speech makes allusion to the negotiations with reference to the murder of Mr Margery in terms which are strongly indicative of the manner in which matters connected with China are generally regarded here. Her Majesty is made to say through the Lord Chancellor (who curiously enough read the speech, notwithstanding that the Queen was present) that the representations which she addressed to the Chinese Government, as to the attack made in the course of last year on the Expedition sent from Burma to the Western Provinces of China, have been received in a friendly spirit. The circumstances of that lamentable outrage were the subject of an inquiry, in which she had thought it right to request that a Member of her Diplomatic Service should take part. She awaited the result of this inquiry in the firm conviction that it would be so conducted as to lead to the discovery and punishment of the offenders. It certainly seems strange to hear the ruler of one of the greatest powers in the world speaking of the barest villages of a nation like China to fulfil what is a clear duty as though it were a very marked evidence of kindness, condescension and friendship; and still more strange does it seem to hear her expressing her firm conviction that the enquiry in Yunnan would be so conducted as to lead to the discovery and punishment of the offenders. It is almost a satire to call the shuffling and evasion which have been shown by the Chinese authorities from the very beginning of this lamentable affair to the present time an evidence of a friendly spirit. In place of candidly we have met evasion; in place of promptitude delay; and yet the tardy yielding to Mr Wade's representations is accredited to the Chinese as an evidence of friendliness; while no notice would be taken of any other nation who did as a matter of

course and as a simple duty what the Chinese have only made a point of doing after strong representations.

Then as to the conviction expressed that the inquiry will be so conducted as to lead to the discovery and punishment of the offenders, there is assuredly but little ground to have any such confidence in the result of the investigation. Of course the Queen's speech does not represent any opinions of Her Majesty, but is merely a formal declaration of those of her advisers, and there is, therefore, no impropriety in criticising them freely. It must be confessed that the Government is more hopeful than those best informed on Chinese subjects can feel as to the really satisfactory results of this long delayed enquiry. No doubt some allowance may be made for the necessities of diplomacy and of the wise rule of not showing distrust in the actions of friendly powers. This feeling has probably to some extent inspired the passage, and it may perhaps be taken rather as indicating what the Government hold it as a right to look for from the Chinese than what is actually expected. But still, taking the circumstances of the case into consideration, it appears to be going further than necessary; as the opposition which was manifested at the outset to the demand of Mr. Wade for a full and searching investigation into the matter was too marked to be passed over; and, up to the present, there has been no evidence that the Chinese are prepared to act in a more straightforward or more honest manner, and until this at least was the case, it is inconsistent to treat them as though nothing in the least unusual had taken place in our relations with them.

You will observe that papers with reference to the subject are to be laid before Parliament. Doubtless they will afford some valuable particulars as to the nature of the negotiations which have taken place.

STATIONS.	Observations.	HONGKONG.		AMOI.		SHANGHAI.		NANKING.	
		Thermom. at day.	at night.	Thermom. at day.	at night.	Thermom. at day.	at night.	Thermom. at day.	at night.
Barometer reduced to sea level.		29.72	29.70	29.70	29.70	29.70	29.70	29.70	29.70
Direction of Wind.		S.E.	S.W.	S.E.	S.W.	S.E.	S.W.	S.E.	S.W.
Force of Wind, 0, calm; 1, 2, light breeze; 3 to 5, moderate; 6 to 7, fresh; 7 to 8, strong; 8 to 10, heavy; 10 to 12, violent.		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
State of Weather, b, clear blue sky; c, cloudy; d, drizzle; f, fog; g, foggy; h, hail; i, lightning; m, mist; o, overcast; p, passing shower; r, rain; s, rainy; a, snow; k, thunder; u, wind (whistling); v, visibility; w, storm; x, calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any change from the mean average of that significance.		b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
Rain, The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon are registered from 12 to 24 and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tenths and hundredths.		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N, N.E., E, S.E., S, S.W., W, W.N.W., N.W., N.N.W., etc.

Force of Wind, 0, calm; 1, 2, light breeze; 3 to 5, moderate; 6 to 7, fresh; 7 to 8, strong; 8 to 10, heavy; 10 to 12, violent.

State of Weather, b, clear blue sky; c, cloudy; d, drizzle; f, fog; g, foggy; h, hail; i, lightning; m, mist; o, overcast; p, passing shower; r, rain; s, rainy; a, snow; k, thunder; u, wind (whistling); v, visibility; w, storm; x, calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any change from the mean average of that significance.

Rain, The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon are registered from 12 to 24 and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tenths and hundredths.

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N, N.E., E, S.E., S, S.W., W, W.N.W., N.W., N.N.W., etc.

Force of Wind, 0, calm; 1, 2, light breeze; 3 to 5, moderate; 6 to 7, fresh; 7 to 8, strong; 8 to 10, heavy; 10 to 12, violent.

State of Weather, b, clear blue sky; c, cloudy; d, drizzle; f, fog; g, foggy; h, hail; i, lightning; m, mist; o, overcast; p, passing shower; r, rain; s, rainy; a, snow; k, thunder; u, wind (whistling); v, visibility; w, storm; x, calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any change from the mean average of that significance.

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Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N, N.E., E, S.E., S, S.W., W, W.N.W., N.W., N.N.W., etc.

Force of Wind, 0, calm; 1, 2, light breeze; 3 to 5, moderate; 6 to 7, fresh; 7 to 8, strong; 8 to 10







## POSTAL RATES.

(Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.)

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P., cannot be paid; C. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate.

TOWN POSTAGE (Victoria) Letter, Newspaper, Book, or Pattern, 2 cents.

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMER.—To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places the Rate is, Letters, 8 cents; Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 6 cents, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India.

Correspondence to India by Private Ship cannot be prepaid, by Indian Mail prepayment is optional.

Asia, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c.,

E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta.

LETTERS.—Ports of China and Japan, Macao, United States (U. S.), Bangkok, Manila, Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, Malta, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, (Fr.) 16; 2 oz.

Zanzibar, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, 20; Mauritius, 22.

Alexandria and Suez, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 12, 2 oz.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Suez, (Br.), Zanzibar, &c., Australia, &c.; 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria (Fr.) and Suez (Fr.), double postage. There is no Registration to Bangkok, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except Malta, W. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, &c., Books to New Caledonia, Letter Rate; Patterns cannot be sent by French Packet to Pondicherry, New Caledonia, Alexandria, or Suez, and cannot be paid to Saigon.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription. Books & Patterns, via Letters, 1 oz. 2 oz. Every 4 oz.

Brindisi (Br.) 30 6 4 8 14

Marseilles (Fr.) 30 6 4 8 12

Southampton (Br.) 24 4 2 4 8

S. Francisco (U.S.) 12 2 2 4 8

By Priv. Steamer 12 2 2 4 8

via Brindisi 24 6 4 6 12

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

PARCEL POST.—There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post by which such articles as Fans, Curios, Silk Dresses, Scarves, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth, &c., can be forwarded at low rates. It cannot be too distinctly stated that such things can only be sent as Letters, and the very cheapest rate is 12 cents per half ounce by Private Steamer.

All such packages should be Registered (8 cents).

If the Parcel be heavy it can be sent through one of the Parcel Expresses conducted by Messrs. Lane, Crawford, or Mr. W. H. Noddy, which, for anything over 4 or 5 ounces, will be found cheaper than the Post.

Continents, &c., of Europe.

(Br.) via Brindisi (Fr.) via Trieste (U.S.) via Marseilles

Austria, Letters 18 22 18 20

Belgium, Letters 18 22 18 20

Germany, Letters 18 22 18 20

Holland, Letters 18 22 18 20

Hungary, Letters 18 22 18 20

Luxemburg, Letters 18 22 18 20

Switzerland, Letters 18 22 18 20

Denmark, Letters 18 22 18 20

Faroe Is., Letters 18 22 18 20

Holigoland, Letters 18 22 18 20

Iceland, Letters 18 22 18 20

Roumania, Letters 18 22 18 20

Serbia, Letters 18 22 18 20

Norway, Letters 18 22 18 20

Sweden, Letters 18 22 18 20

Russia, Letters 18 22 18 20

REGISTRATION To all the above 12 12 D.P.

By British Packet.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books, Patterns.
France, (1 oz.)	18	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Algeria, (1 oz.)	18	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Italy, (1 oz.)	12	2	6	6
Spain, (1 oz.)	12	2	6	6
Via Gibraltar, (1 oz.)	24	None	4	L.S.
Brindisi (1 oz.)	18	None	C.S.	C.S.
Southampton, (1 oz.)	None	8	8 (2 oz.)	8 (2 oz.)
Portugal, (1 oz.)	12	2	6	6
Via Gibraltar, (1 oz.)	24	None	4	L.S.
Brindisi (1 oz.)	18	D.P.	C.S.	C.S.
Southampton, (1 oz.)	34	16	6	6 (2 oz.)
Turkey, (1 oz.)	12	2	2 (2 oz.)	2 (2 oz.)
British Office, (1 oz.)	20	8	2	2 (2 oz.)
Austrian Office, (1 oz.)	22	12	4	16
Greece (1 oz.), (1 oz.)	12	None	C.P.	C.P.
Gibraltar, (1 oz.)	24	8	2	8
Malta, (1 oz.)	8	8	2	8

Patterns cannot be sent to Spain, Portugal or Greece.

By French Packet. (Letters 1 oz.)

France & Algeria, (1 oz.)	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books, Patterns.
France & Algeria, (1 oz.)	12	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Italy, (1 oz.)	18	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Spain, (1 oz.)	18	None	C.S.	C.S.
Portugal, (1 oz.)	18	D.P.	C.P.	C.P.
Turkey, (1 oz.)	12	D.P.	2	C.P.
Greece, (1 oz.)	12	None	C.P.	C.P.
Gibraltar, (1 oz.)	18	None	C.S.	C.S.

Patterns cannot be sent to Italy, Turkey, or Greece.

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except

St. Helena and Ascension), North,

Central, and South America.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast,

Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde

Islands, Azores, Bermuda.

Via Brindisi Via Suez

Letters, 18 34

Registration, 40 18

Newspapers, 8 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

United States (via Europe), Canary and

Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island,

Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick,

Novafundland, and Nova Scotia.

Letters, 14 28

Registration, 36 16

Newspapers, 8 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

W. Indies, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Costa

Rica, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey Town,

Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico,

Monte Video, New Granada, Panama,

Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay,

and Venezuela.

Letters, 52 46

Newspapers, 8 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Registration, None

except to Brazil and

British West Indies, 16 16

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru.

Letters, 64 58

Newspapers, 8 6

Books and Patterns, 20 14

Registration, None.

Any publication fulfilling the conditions

hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly

or in great part of political or other news,

or of articles relating thereto, or to other

current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at

intervals of not more than 31 days, and

must be printed on a sheet or sheets un-

stitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication

must be printed at the top of the first page,

and the whole or part of the title and the

date of publication at the top of every

subsequent page; and this regulation applies

to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly

or in great part of matter like that of a

newspaper, or of advertisements, printed

on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of

paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of

engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative

of articles in the newspaper. The supplement

must be sent in every case to be published

with the newspaper, and must have the

title and date of publication of the newspaper

printed at the top of every page; or, if it

consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs,

at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers

is not chargeable with a higher rate of

postage than would be chargeable on a

book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet

of newspapers posted either unpaid or

drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

AS REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, and its possessions, and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of eider down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain, and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp-pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore; samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags, and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz.: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies; and not even to these places, via France, Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packet, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore and the United Kingdom only from 11.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

The Postmaster at San Francisco has given notice that letters despatched from this Colony (whether through the Post Office, or as consignees' letters) by the United States Mail Packets, will not be forwarded to any places not within the United States unless the proper Postage from America to such places be prepaid in American Postage Stamps, but will be returned to this Office.

Such letters should either be prepaid in both Hongkong and American Stamps as above, or posted to an Agent in the United States.

This notice chiefly applies to the following places, the American rates of Postage to which are as follows:—

Honolulu: Letters, 6 Cents per 1/2 oz.; Newspapers, 2 Cents; Books, 4 Cents per 4 oz.

Brazil: Letters, 15 Cents per 1/2 oz.

Peru, Chili, &c.: Letters, 22 Cents per 1/2 oz.; Newspapers, 4 Cents; Books, 10 Cents per 4 oz.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-direction, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet that is to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting Letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered, as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Correspondence for New Zealand via Torres Straits.

A considerable amount of Correspondence being received directed to New Zealand via Torres Straits, it is notified that the New Zealand Post Office has declined to receive Mails by that route, hence there is no alternative but to forward such Correspondence via Gallapagos.

Persons who are anxious to avail themselves of the Torres Straits Steamers to communicate with New Zealand, should address their letters, &c., to the care of an Agent at Sydney.

Letters, &c., Addressed London

only.—Many persons are in the habit of

addressing Letters &c., for well-known Firms and Individuals to London only; but this practice not unfrequently occasions delay in such Letters &c., reaching their rightful owners. In all cases, however, the Firm or Individual for whom a letter is intended may be known, it is most essential to ensure its correct and prompt delivery, that the Street in which they reside and the number of the house, should form a part of the address.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a seal.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognizable seal, and of sending a Chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

It is not generally possible to count the letters sent in sealed boxes (except where there are only three or four) and therefore the Post Office



## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a race. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

*Fraser's Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. On the one hand it commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements. Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,  
China Mail Office.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusives of Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h., near the Kowloon shore k., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>								
Altona	3 k	Muller	Ger. str.	1179	Mar. 23	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Saigon	
Asia	3 c	Molten	Dan. str.	880	Mar. 23	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Saigon	
Asia	4 k	Pateau	Fch. str.	883	Mar. 15	Siemens & Co.	Yahama & S. Pisco	Ab'deen Dock
Belgio	3 c	Motefo	Brit. str.	1716	Mar. 20	P. M. S. S. Co.	S'pore and Penang	
Ben Ledi	3 c	Buchanan	Brit. str.	999	Mar. 19	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Cooktown & Sydney	about 30th
Cheviot	2 h	Watt	Brit. str.	764	Mar. 20	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Cyprien	5 h	Wood	Brit. str.	1280	Mar. 25	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Nordre	5 h	Jensen	Dan. str.	778	Mar. 14	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Flamengo	5 k	Couche	Brit. str.	1209	Mar. 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Genoa	4 k	Corrigall	Brit. str.	1216	Mar. 22	Remedios & Co.		
Gunga	4 k	Garreau	Brit. str.	799	Mar. 22	Remedios & Co.		
Iraoudy	5 k	Gauvain	Fch. str.	491	Mar. 25	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Kwangtung	5 k	Ashton	Brit. str.	1846	Mar. 22	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Lord of the Isles	2 c	Cowie	Brit. str.	606	Feb. 24	Kwok Acheong		Repairing
Norma	2 h	Walker	Amer. str.	280	June 18	Aug. Heard & Co.		Laid up
Pawtuxet	4 k	Hanson	Brit. str.	359	Mar. 22	Hop King		
Rajah	2 h	Hopkins	Brit. str.	933	Mar. 23	Yuen Fat Hong		
Rajasthanubhar	4 c	Clark	Brit. str.	921	Mar. 13	P. O. S. N. Co.		
Riga	4 c	Edmond	Fch. str.	1726	Mar. 20	Messageries Maritimes		
Sunda	5 c	Reynier	Brit. str.	559	Mar. 22	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Tanais	5 c	Punchard	Brit. str.	324	June 9	Kwok Acheong		
Yesso	2 h							
Yotting	2 h							
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>								
Alden Besse	4 c	Noyes	Amer. bk.	842	Mar. 10	Rozario & Co.	Honolulu	
Annie Gray	4 c	Moore	Brit. sh.	727	Mar. 9	Rozario & Co.	Vancouver's Island	
Augusta	3 k	Bijz	Ger. bg.	274	Mar. 8	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Tientsin	
Bua Ono	2 h	Lange	Siam. bk.	840	Mar. 7	Chinese	Tientsin	
Charité	4 c	Hervé	Fch. bk.	255	Feb. 21	Carlowitz & Co.	New York	Repairing
Charter Oak	4 c	Smith	Amer. sh.	963	Nov. 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		4th April
Christina A. P.	4 c	Federico	Amer. sh.	175	Jan. 8	Order	Honolulu	
Colombo	2 c	Heuer	Brit. bk.	364	Feb. 8	Russell & Co.	Takao	
Edmond Gressier	4 c	Fauguet	Fch. bk.	800	Mar. 8	Landstein & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Edward James	7 c	Forbes	Amer. bk.	529	Mar. 18	Rozario & Co.	Bangkok	
Edmund	3 c	Roussel	Fch. sh.	1138	Mar. 18	Landstein & Co.	Vancouver's Island	
Forward	3 c	Strachan	Brit. bk.	748	Mar. 18	Rozario & Co.	Saigon	
Franz	7 c	Hildebrandt	Brit. sh.	148	Dec. 18	Frazer & Co.	Portland	
Garibaldi	4 h	Noyes	Amer. bk.	670	Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.		
Hermann	7 c	Bambach	Ger. sh.	848	Feb. 26	Mohlers & Co.		
Irene	4 c	Hansen	Ger. sh.	276	Mar. 16	Carlowitz & Co.		
James Vincombe	4 c	McPherson	Brit. sh.	638	Feb. 4	Ebel & Co.		
Johann Smidt	7 c	Bokhar	Ger. bk.	434	Mar. 20	Order		
Jonathan Chase	5 k	Curtis	Amer. bk.	698	Mar. 20	Order	San Francisco	
Lathley Rich	3 c	Lewis	Amer. sh.	1327	Feb. 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Margate	7 c	Owens	Brit. sh.	894	Mar. 17	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	San Francisco	
Mary Whitridge	3 c	Cutler	Amer. sh.	882	Mar. 18	Russell & Co.		
Memento	4 c	Ruwald	Brit. bk.	464	Mar. 10	Wielor & Co.	Hamburg	
Naworth Castle	4 k	Linklater	Brit. bk.	354	Mar. 17	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	San Francisco	
Nicoline	4 c	Abilmann	Ger. bk.	320	Feb. 17	Russell & Co.		
Nightingale	3 c	Palmer	Amer. sh.	722	Mar. 18	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Northampton	7 c	Barclay	Brit. sh.	1161	Mar. 18	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Samuel G. Reed	3 c	White	Amer. sh.	1062	Dec. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Ylloilo via Manila	
Sydenham	4 c	Bristow	Brit. sh.	152	Mar. 17	Remedios & Co.		
Union	4 c	Mercedaryarita	Span. sh.	261	Mar. 17	Brandao & Co.		
Villa de Rivadavia	4 c	Camus	Span. bg.	593	Mar. 10	Captain		
Wm. Phillips	7 c	Heley	Amer. sh.	499	Mar. 8	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Wodan	3 c	Meyer	Ger. bk.	434	Mar. 20	Order		
<b>WHAMPOA</b>								
Formosa		Schwier	Ger. bk.	282	Mar. 22	Melchers & Co.		
Haze		Wilkinson	Amer. sh.	664	Mar. 2	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Ino		Bannan	Ger. bk.	353	Mar. 15	Siemens & Co.		
Marion		Houes	Amer. sh.	366	Mar. 24	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
<b>CANTON</b>								
Amoy		Drewes	Brit. str.	814	Mar. 24	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	
China		Hennings	Ger. str.	648	Mar. 23	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	27th, noon

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ariadne	6 c	German	corvette	1400	14	800	Mar. 14	Kühne
Audacious	6 c	British	iron-clad (flag-ship)	6750	14	800	Feb. 27	Colomb
Bayan	6 c	Russian	corvette	2000	1	100	Mar. 6	Boyle
Chien-jui	6 h	Chinese	gunboat	28	1	100	Mar. 21	Collins
Flamer	7 h	British	aux. naval hospital	462	4	100	.....	D. M. Insp. Gen. Morgan
Frolic	6 h	British	gun vessel	2591	4	100	.....	C. E. Buokle
Meeanee	6 k	British	military hospital	464	2	100	.....	Capt. Becker
Thistle	6 h	British	gun vessel	3087	2	250	.....	Francis Stirling
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag ship	3087	2	250	.....	Commodore Parish
Vigilant	7 h	British	despatch vessel	650	2	120	Mar. 25	H. C. D. Ryder
<b>At Canton</b>								
Egeria		British	steam sloop	727	4	120	Mar. 20	W. F. Castle

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	O'Ryan	H. & W'pou Dock Co.
Fei Wan	.....	.....	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Iohang	700	Martin	Butcherfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Linton	69	.....	Kwok Acheong
Powan	1690	.....	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Saada	50	Scott	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	.....	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Benning, T.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotoni	180	.....	Kwok Acheong

## CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &amp;c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	431	7	.....	J. Godall
Chen-to	431	7	.....	Geo. Robertson
Chen-jui	28	1	.....	Wade
Chun-hai	230	7	.....	C. F. Demée
Peng-chao-hai	180	7	.....	Palmer
Sun-chi	150	4	.....	Scott
Tehing-ising	150	6	.....	C. De Longueville
Tien-po	150	3	150	Lam Man Wo
Wing Po	600	3	150	

## FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Albert Victor	.....	.....	for Shanghai
Chun Sheng	.....	.....	British steamer
Yesso	.....	.....	for Hongkong
Yi Sheng	.....	.....	British steamer
Midge	.....	.....	British gunboat
Pallas	.....	.....	German barque
Parana	.....	.....	for Shanghai
Southsea Queen	.....	.....	British barque

## SHANGHAI SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Aden	.....	.....	Chinese
Amoy	.....	.....	British
Appin	.....	.....	British
Yvonne	.....	.....	German
Europe	.....	.....	British
Fire Queen	.....	.....	American
Fuzuzana	.....	.....	American
Glencora	.....	.....	British
Hankow	.....	.....	British

## HATKOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Hiroshima Maru	.....	.....	Japanese
Honan	.....	.....	American
Hoggy	.....	.....	French
Howsang	.....	.....	Chinese
Huphe	.....	.....	American
Little Ophian	.....	.....	American
Patouting	.....	.....	American
Patroulus	.....	.....	British
Plymouth Rock	.....	.....	American
Shantung	.....	.....	American
Szechuen	.....	.....	American
Tokerau	.....	.....	British
Tunhai	.....	.....	British
Yehsin	.....	.....	Chinese
Yungching	.....	.....	Chinese

## MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Adele	.....	.....	American schooner
Ceres	.....	.....	British barque
Cuba	.....	.....	British barque

## ELIZAS SHAW.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Freestrad	.....	.....	British ship
Gesino Bros	.....	.....	German barque
Kronprideussen	.....	.....	Danish barque
Léonadia	.....	.....	for London
Madame Demores	.....	.....	British barque
Oscar Vidal	.....	.....	British barque
Titania	.....	.....	for New York
Tokatea	.....	.....	British ship
Urants	.....	.....	Norw. brig
Vesta	.....	.....	American brig
Warden Appleby	.....	.....	British brig
Windhover	.....	.....	British ship

## MEM-OF-WAR.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Ashuelot	.....	.....	American corvette
Kenararge	.....	.....	American corvette
La Clocheterie	.....	.....	French corvette
Monocacy	.....	.....	American corvette
Palos	.....	.....	American corvette
Tennessee	.....	.....	American corvette
Thalia	.....	.....	British corvette
Yanly	.....	.....	American gun vessel

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Mar. 25, 1876.  
At 1100 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Par. Highest. Lowest. Cash.

## Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, . . . lb.	400
„ Foochow, . . . „	160
Beef, airloin and prime cut, cy.	150
Beef Corned, . . . catty	120
„ Roast, . . . „	130
„ Soup, . . . „	70
„ Steak, . . . „	130
Bullocks' Brains, . . per set	50